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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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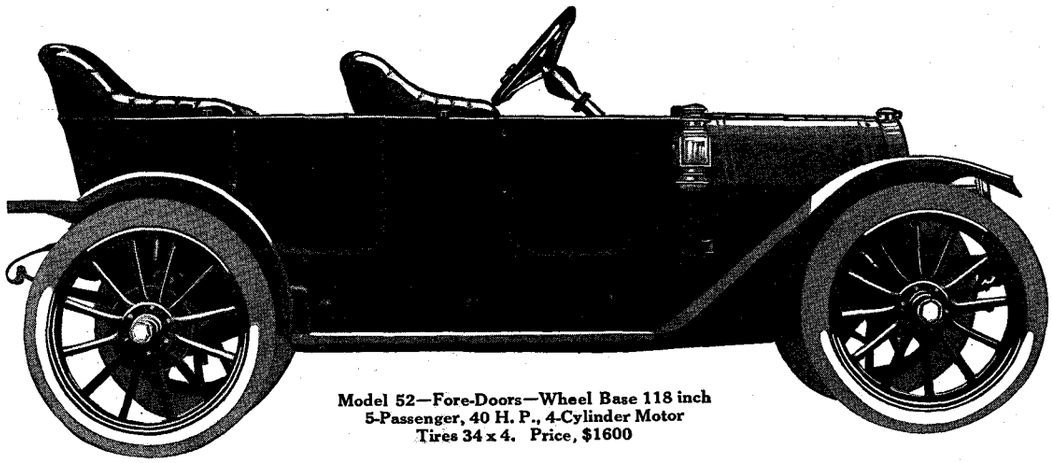

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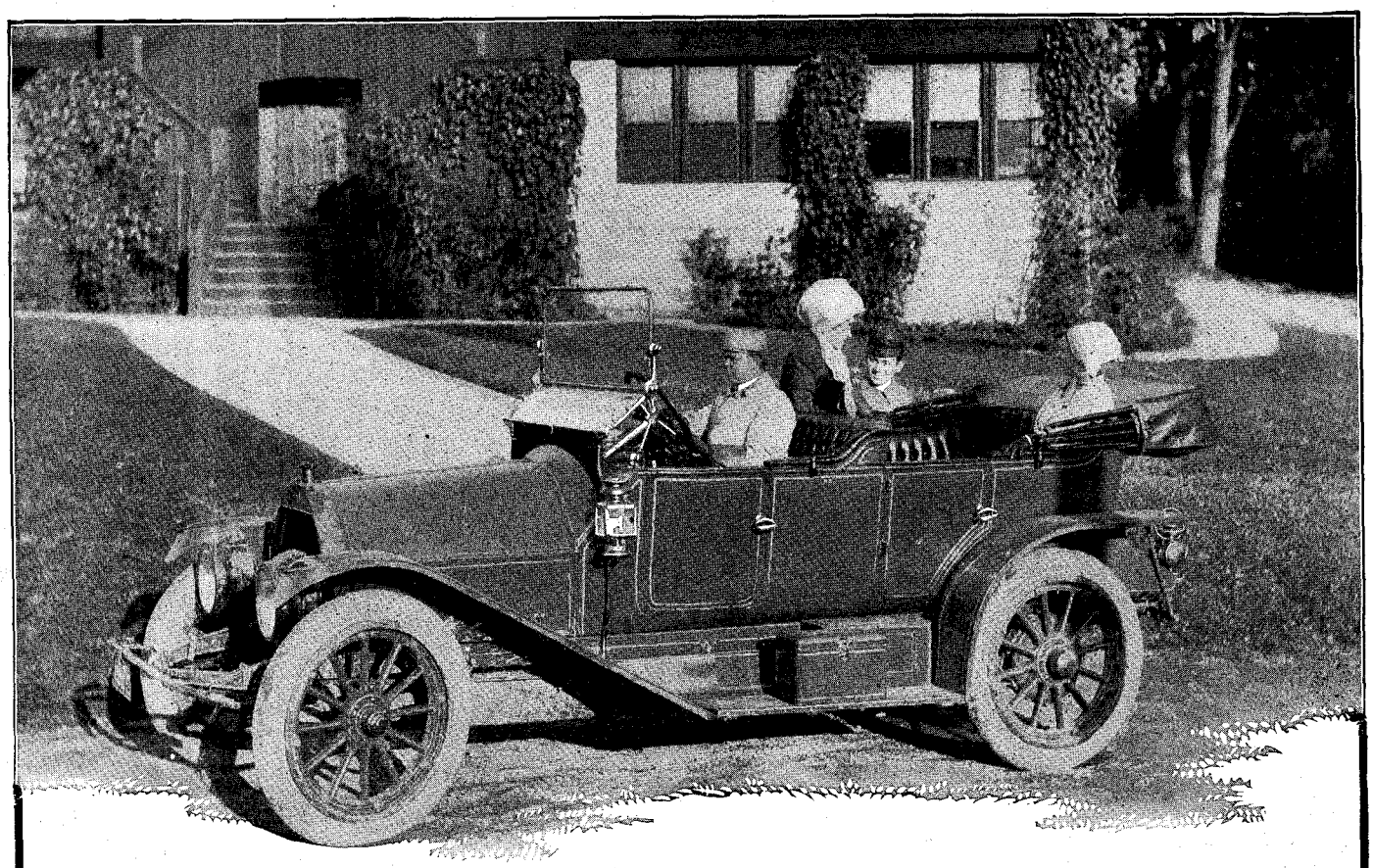

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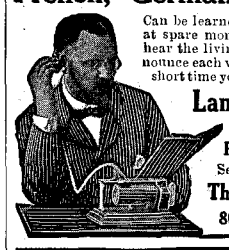

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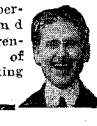

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MARCH OF ARBITRATION

"HAS THE Nobel Prize Committee the power of 'recall'?" asks a reader of *The Outlook* after an amazed perusal of Colonel Roosevelt's latest remarks on the subject of arbitration—remarks which moved ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster to remind the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference that while "no man in public life to-day has shown such an erratic and inconsistent attitude in relation to the subject of international arbitration" as has Theodore Roosevelt, he has also "done more than any other living man to advance the cause." While much of the sensation caused by the ex-President's warning against the pitfalls of universal arbitration seems due to his fame as a peace advocate, perhaps more can be traced to the fact that it comes at a moment when the cause of arbitration seems to be making unprecedented strides. His words, many fear, will make still more difficult the path of the pending arbitration treaties through the United States Senate.

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TO FRAME THE LAWS OF PEACE.

Prof. James Brown Scott heads the juristic division of the work to be carried on under the endowment of $10,000,000 given by Mr. Carnegie to advance the cause of peace. He went to the last Hague Peace Conference as our expert on international law. A board of eminent international jurists will aid him.

Only a few months ago Great Britain's cordial response to President Taft's suggestion of a universal arbitration treaty between the two nations sent a world-wide wave of enthusiasm through the ranks of the peace advocates. Now they are still further heartened by the announcement that a tentative draft of the proposed treaty has been submitted not only to Great Britain but to France, and that its terms "constitute a basis upon which this country is prepared to enter into negotiations with any Power desiring to do so." The German Government particularly, a Washington dispatch states, "has been made aware by the United States that the same proposition is open to Germany if that country is interested"; and from Tokyo comes word that Japan would welcome a similar invitation. The most significant difference between the proposed new treaty and those it would supersede is that, in accordance with President Taft's suggestion, it embraces even disputes touching matters "of vital interest and national honor." The weakness of all our present arbitration treaties, remarks the Atlanta *Georgian*, lies in the fact that they make exceptions of questions touching the national honor or otherwise vital to a country's prestige, altho these are the things "more likely than any others to be the cause of war." The general features of the new treaty, as drafted to form a basis for negotiations, are thus officially described by Secretary Knox:

"It expands the scope of our existing general arbitration agreements by eliminating the exceptions contained in existing ones of questions of vital interest and national honor.

"It is proposed that all differences that are internationally justifiable shall be submitted to the Hague tribunal unless by special agreement some other tribunal is created or selected.

"It provides that differences that either country thinks are not internationally justifiable shall be referred to a commission of inquiry, with power to make recommendations for their settlement.

"This commission is to be made up of nationals of the two Governments who are members of the Hague Court.

"Should the commission decide that the differences should be arbitrated, this decision is to be binding.

"Arbitrations are to be conducted under terms of submission subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Before arbitration is resorted to, even in cases where both countries agree that the difference is one susceptible of arbitrable decision, the Commission of Inquiry shall investigate the necessity of arbitration. The action of this commission is not to have the effect of an arbitral award.

"The commission at the request of either Government shall delay its findings one year to give opportunity for diplomatic settlement."

In the opinion of the President, as quoted by a Washington

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correspondent, the negotiation of such a treaty between this country and Great Britain and between this country and France "will be a long step toward world-wide peace and will operate directly toward the reduction of armaments." And the New York *World* agrees that these three countries, "standing together as examples of what can be done in the way of putting into operation a practical plan of peace and progress, will furnish a lesson which the rest of the world can not ignore." The inclusion of France, says the New York *Tribune*, "ought to dispose completely of the last vestiges of the petty and altogether unworthy opposition which certain semi-alien and anti-English organizations have striven to foment against the treaty on the ground that it was intended for the special benefit of Great Britain." A novel feature of the proposed treaty,

THE REAL PEACE BIRD.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

The Tribune adds, is "the detailed and explicit provision which is made for the settlement of disputes by direct diplomacy between the contestants, and for the appeal to arbitration only as a last resort." Commenting upon this it goes on to say:

"We have never been of those who believe in arbitration for its own sake and who think that, like 'that blest word Mesopotamia,' its very name is a talisman of peace. It is preferable in every case that differences shall be composed through the ordinary methods of established diplomacy. If they fail, the next desirable step is special but still direct diplomacy between the two. And it is only when this, too, has proved ineffective that arbitration is to be invoked. This is made clear in the pending treaty, and we have no doubt that it will strongly commend it to favor."

Returning to Colonel Roosevelt, we find him declaring emphatically in the New York *Outlook* that "the United States ought never specifically to bind itself to arbitrate questions respecting its honor, independence, and integrity." To quote him more fully:

"Between Great Britain and the United States it is now safe to have a universal arbitration treaty, because the experience of ninety-six years has shown that the two nations have achieved that point of civilization where each can be trusted not to do the other any one of the offenses which ought to preclude any self-respecting nation from appealing to arbitration. But no language should be used in the treaty which would tend to obscure this cardinal fact, this cardinal reason why the treaty is possible and desirable.

"Among private individuals the man who, if his wife is assaulted and has her face slapped, will go to law about it, instead of forthwith punishing the offender, would be regarded with derision. In just the same way, the United States ought never specifically to bind itself to arbitrate questions respecting its honor, independence, and integrity.

"Either it should be tacitly understood that the contracting Powers no more agree to surrender their rights on such vital matters than a man in civil life agrees to surrender the right of self-defense; or else it should be explicitly stated that, because of the fact that it is now impossible for either party to take any action infringing the honor, independence, and integrity of the other, we are willing to arbitrate all questions. . . .

"But the treaty should make no explicit declaration of a kind which would brand us with cowardice if we did live up to it, and with hypocrisy and bad faith if we did not live up to it. Also, it is well to remember that as there is not the slightest conceivable danger of war between Great Britain and the United States, the arbitration treaty would have no effect whatever upon the armaments in either country."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* also echoes Mr. Roosevelt's misgivings, but on the whole so few papers seem to share his point of view in this matter that the New York *Evening Post* finds it a case of "Roosevelt *contra mundum*." Of the ex-President's record on the subject of arbitration Mr. Foster says:

"His early public career was marked by a strong hostility to arbitration in general. In a magazine article as late as 1895, he attacked President Harrison for submitting the Bering Sea question to arbitration. But when he assumed the responsibility of the Presidency, it was he who sent the first case to the Hague Court of Arbitration, and invited the nations in hostile array against Venezuela to resort to the same court. In the first instance, he proposed to settle the Alaskan boundary dispute by sending the American Army to occupy and hold the territory by force, but finally yielded to the pacific advice of Secretary Hay, and, in 1903, submitted the question to the London Commission.

"In 1904 he sent a number of arbitration treaties to the Senate, and yet, because the body saw fit to insist upon the exercise of its Constitutional duty, he denounced this action as 'a sham' and a subterfuge, and, in a petulant manner refused to put the treaties into force. But four years later, following the advice of Secretary Root, he sent the same treaties with the Senate's amendment to that body, and, upon its approval, put them into operation.

"Notwithstanding his early declaration in opposition to arbitration in general, he has done more than any other living man to advance this cause, and has well earned the Nobel Peace Prize. Judging the future by the past, in the course of time, after he has played to his heart's content with his favorite terms, 'hypocrisy,' 'cowardice,' 'bad faith,' etc., we may expect this erratic but patriotic citizen to fall in line with the onward march toward international peace, and give his support to the great measure which most ennobles the Administration of his successor."

While the press were discussing the arbitration treaties, President Nicholas Murray Butler was telling the Lake Mohonk peace conference that he could predict "with authority" the establishment of the International Court of Arbitral Justice before the convening of the third Hague Peace Conference. At the same time he made public the first authoritative statement of the plan of work adopted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It has been determined by the trustees of the Endowment, he says, to organize the undertaking as "a great institution for research and public education and to carry on its work in three parts or divisions—a division of international law, a division of economics and history, and a division of intercourse and education." Its aim, we are told, is "to hasten the abolition of international war by the erection of an international judicial system competent to hear and to determine all questions of difference arising between nations." To quote further:

"The Division of International Law will be under the direction of Prof. James Brown Scott, whose services at the Department of State, at the second Hague Conference, and in connection with the American Society and *Journal of International Law*, are too well known to need specific enumeration. This division will promote the development of international law, and by study, by conferences, by aiding negotiations, and by publication, will assist in bringing about such a progressive development of

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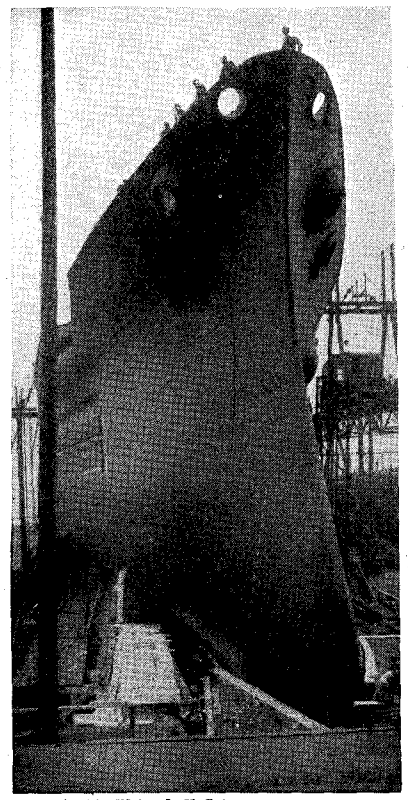

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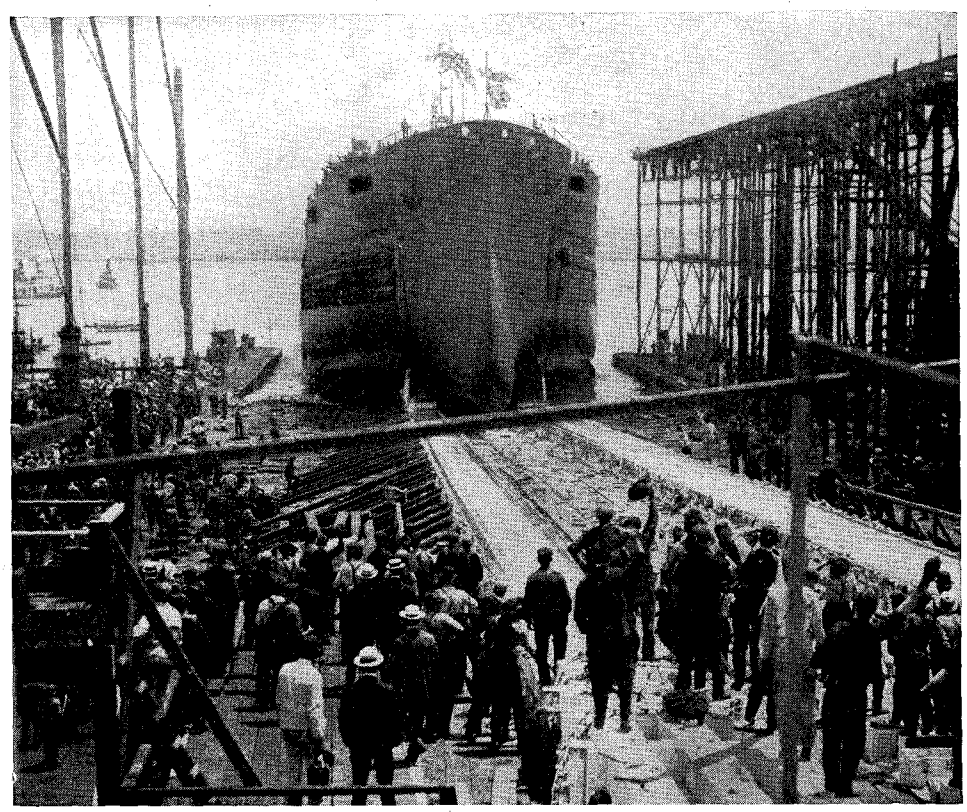

LEAVING THE WAYS.

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The *Wyoming*, launched at Cramps' shipyards, Philadelphia, on May 25, is a sister ship of the *Arkansas*. As she now rides in the Delaware she weighs 12,000 tons, which makes her, according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the heaviest warship ever launched. She will have a speed of 20½ knots an hour, and her main battery, like that of the *Arkansas*, will consist of twelve 12-inch guns. When equipped with her armor and armament her displacement will be 26,000 tons, her length over all 562 feet, and her breadth at the water-line 93 feet. In connection with the question of size it is interesting to note the statement in a London dispatch that the United States battleship *Delaware* will be the largest ship at the Coronation naval review, surpassing Great Britain's show ship, the *Neptune*. This fact, we read, is "sorrowfully admitted" by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

OUR YOUNGEST DREADNOUGHT.

the rules of international law as will enable them to meet with constantly growing adequacy the needs of the nations of the world in their juristic relations toward each other. . . . The endowment will associate with Dr. Scott a consultative board composed of some of the most distinguished international lawyers in the world.

"The point of view of each great nation will be represented in their councils, and the results to be arrived at will be the joint work of jurists of every school and of every language. It is not too much to hope that by the influence of these scholars the international law of the future will prove to be without the division between the law of peace and the law of war which is now characteristic of it. . . . . .

"The Division of Economics and History will be under the direction of Prof. John Bates Clark, of Columbia University, whose foremost place among English-speaking economists is gladly recognized everywhere. The Division of Economics and History will aim at the education of public opinion and at the formulation of conclusions that may serve for the guidance of governmental policy. With Professor Clark will be associated a score of the world's leading economists. England, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Japan, the Argentine Republic, and other nations will have a voice and a part in formulating the problems to whose solution this division will address itself, and in working out the solutions of those problems.

"It will be the business of this division to study the economic causes and effects of war; the effect upon the public opinion of nations and upon international good will of retaliatory, discriminatory, and preferential tariffs; the economic aspects of the present huge expenditures for military purposes; and the relation between military expenditures and international well-being and the world-wide program for social improvement and reform which is held in waiting through lack of means for its execution."

The function of the third division—for which the director has not yet been named—will be

"to supplement the work of the two divisions, which may be called, perhaps, the scientific ones, by carrying forward vigorously, and in cooperation with existing agencies, the educational work of propaganda, of international hospitality, and of promoting international friendship."

SENATE SNAGS FOR RECIPROCITY

BECAUSE the majority of the Senators are hostile to Canadian reciprocity but are unwilling to so record themselves by an open vote, say the alert political observers at Washington, they are straining every nerve to wreck the agreement by indirection and subterfuge. First came rumors of a program of obstruction and inaction which would tire out the advocates of the measure and end as in the last session in adjournment without a vote. But now the conspirators, we are told, have decided on the more subtle method of assassination by amendment. By this means, says the correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), certain Senators who have reluctantly promised President Taft to support the unamended measure, or who are otherwise committed to the agreement, will be given a chance to escape from their pledge. Those at present so committed, it seems, constitute a working majority. It will be remembered that the bill has passed the House by a vote of 265 to 89, and that many observers estimate its popularity with the voters of the country at an even higher ratio. While "this overwhelming preponderance of sentiment does not obligate the Senate to do as the House has done," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), it does require of it "a definite expression, one way or another," on the agreement.

But it is just this "definite expression," we are assured, that certain elements in the Senate are scheming to avoid, and President Taft is reported greatly worried by their tactics. Thus even before it emerges from the Finance Committee the bill is

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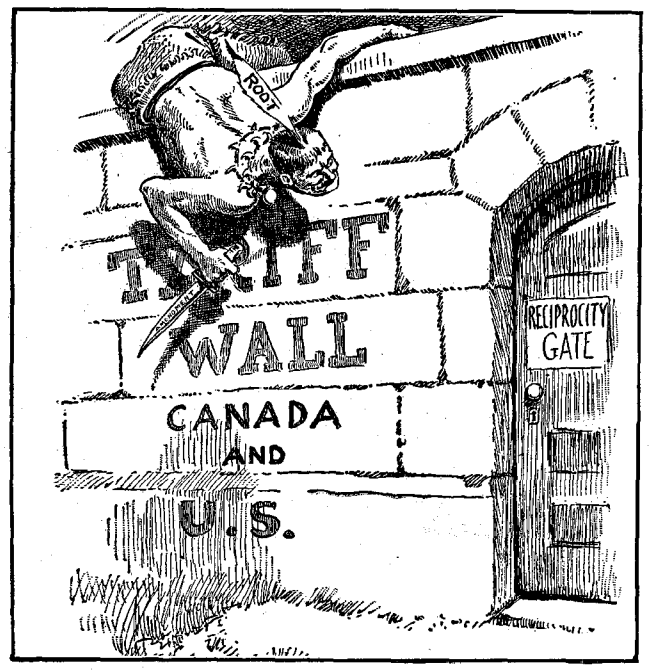
threatened with an amendment fathered by Senator Root, an avowed friend of reciprocity, and other Senators are hastening to follow his example. Mr. Root's proposed amendment provides that there shall be no free exchange of wood pulp and paper products under the agreement until the export tax im-



HIS QUIET WAY.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

posed by certain Canadian provinces on wood pulp from their crown lands is removed. "After most patient and careful consideration," says the New York *Tribune's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent, "the President has determined that this amendment is inimical to the agreement, and he is using every effort to prevent its adoption." As to his chances of success—

"A poll of the Finance Committee shows that as the committee now stands, if Senator La Follette absents himself and thus refrains from voting, the amendment will lack two votes of adoption, and if he votes for the amendment it will still lack one vote. This situation is likely to change at any moment, however, and for that reason the President is bending every energy to hold in line those who have promised to oppose all amendments. There is no disguising the fact that the fate of the reciprocity agreement is exceedingly precarious.

"Many 'Old Guard' Senators, skilled in every resource of parliamentary procedure, are determined to destroy it, and many of the insurgents will gladly help them, while certain of the Democrats are far from favorable to a proposition which they believe will to some extent help the President, and to a far greater extent will injure him if it is not approved."

Mr. Root, however, maintains that his amendment would not prevent the agreement as a whole from becoming effective, since it does not seek to subtract from the concessions made to Canada. He points out, according to another Washington correspondent, that his amendment merely suspends paper and pulp from the operation of the agreement until all Canada is willing to act uniformly in regard to them. According to a correspondent of the New York *Times*, "Mr. Root is frankly actuated by a desire to protect the paper manufacturers of New York State." And a dispatch to the New York *American* (Ind.) offers the following explanation of his attitude:

"Root knows that his amendment is impossible, as it can never achieve the purpose for which it is allegedly intended—that of forcing certain provinces of Canada to permit the free export of wood pulp.

"Only in two or three provinces of Canada—New Brunswick, Quebec, and one other—are these import restrictions imposed. In these the import duty is imposed only on what are known as Crown lands, viz.: lands that reverted to the public from the Crown. All other land, even in these provinces named, which are not embraced in the Crown lands, is free from the export tax, and its owners are permitted to cut and ship to whom they please.

"Root in effect is seeking to prevent independent paper manufacturers in the United States from securing the pulp wood with which they can make paper in competition with the trust.

"Behind him he has a solid phalanx of reactionary Senators of both political parties, who oppose reciprocity for one interested motive or another. These gentry are loaded with amendments to be introduced at the proper time, if the Root amendment carries, and be log-rolled through the Senate in the usual way."

Whether or not this one amendment would wreck the agreement, remarks the New York *World* (Dem.), its adoption would "open the gates to other amendments until the bill is strangled." An equal danger to the agreement, says the same paper's correspondent at the capital, lurks in the Farmers' Free List Bill:

"The danger lies in that bill being attached to the Canadian bill. Old-line Democrats in the Senate, such as Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, and Bacon, of Georgia, favor reciprocity. They would vote for it under most circumstances, but, according to the President, their activity now in attempting to tie the Farmers' Free List Bill to the Canadian bill threatens to spell defeat for both measures.

"Information was brought to the President that Democrats numbering about fifteen were taking this stand in order to force the Farmers' Free List Bill out of the Finance Committee. They contend that that is the only way in which it can be got before the Senate, as they have been as good as told that it would not be reported out as a separate measure. If the free list is tacked onto the Canadian bill, President Taft has been informed, twenty Republicans will vote against it, thus defeating the Canadian bill."

"There is unquestionably an organized movement in the United States Senate—fathered alike by stand-pat and insurgent Republicans and by tariff-for-revenue Democrats—to amend the Canadian Reciprocity Bill to death," declares the New York *Commercial* (Com.), which adds "that unamended it could no doubt be passed by a majority of at least a dozen votes." "Amended," says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.),

OUTING DRAWBACKS—THE BOAT-ROCKER.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

"it would no longer be the compact agreed upon and Canada would probably not accept it." And the Atlanta *Georgian* (Dem.) remarks:

"The further uselessness of amendments is seen when it is recalled that two Houses of Representatives, one Republican and one Democratic, passed the bill without amendment.

"Is it reasonable now to suppose that only the genius of the

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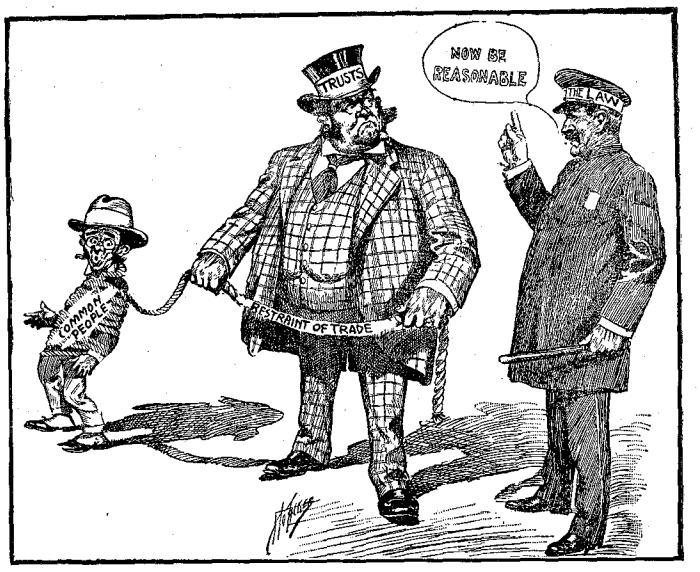
NO WE'RE NOT MAKING THEM ANY LARGER THIS YEAR
TRYING-ON ROOM
REASONABLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE
UNREASONABLE RESTRAINT OF TRADE
SUPREME COURT DESIGN

CAN HE SQUEEZE INTO THE NEW SPRING STYLE?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



A STERN DECREE.
—Hofacker in the Philadelphia *North American*.

MAKING THE TRUSTS BE "REASONABLE."

Senate will be able to discover a reason for a change—the Senate which has so far shown a genius only for delay?

"The Senate is entirely too leisurely, lordly, and obstructive to suit the present temper and needs of the American people."

Whatever the traps and ambuscades that the Senate may prepare for the reciprocity agreement, they will prove futile, thinks the New York *Evening Mail*. But that such tactics are being employed, it adds, "sets a new standard for political cynicism, a new measure of contempt for public opinion." They are "so many devices to frustrate the country's will," and "the country will take notice."

SPLITTING ON SCHEDULE K

BEFORE the Democrats are through with their "tariff tinkering," gleefully predicts one Republican editor, they will come to the opinion "that the gods, in imposing a punishment upon Sisyphus, instead of ordaining that he should forever roll a rock up the mountain side, should have set him to revising the tariff." And in spite of the harmonious and united effort by which the House Democrats sent the reciprocity agreement and the farmers' free list up to the Senate, dissension seems to have rent their camp the moment they laid hands upon the wool schedule. The difference arises between those Democrats—with whom Mr. Bryan alines himself—who demand free wool and a reduction of the woolens schedule, and those who advocate merely reducing both the wool and woolen duties to a "tariff-for-revenue" basis. Among the latter are Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee.

The matter will be faced in caucus on June 5, and the chances of victory, according to the Washington correspondents, are against the champions of free raw wool. The indications, say these prophets, are for a duty of five cents a pound on raw wool—a reduction of about 50 per cent.—with a corresponding cut in the tariff on its manufactured products. "The Democrats of the House would merely run against a stone wall if they tried to put wool on the free list," thinks the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), because they could look to not more than eight Democratic Senators for aid and comfort. But the victory of the compromise element "is yet to be clinched in caucus, where the Bryan free-wool faction will make a last stand," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.). And the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) remarks crisply that "the Democratic party has been committed to free wool for a generation, and can not escape the issue by shaving the present duty down one-half." In a spirit equally averse to compromise Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* exclaims:

"If the Democratic party can be scared by a few sheep-growers it might as well renounce its advocacy of tariff reduction and make an alliance with the Republican party. . . . Without free wool tariff reform will not amount to much, for the spirit that would lead Congress to tax all the farmers (and all other citizens) who wear woolen goods in order to give a tariff tribute to the few farmers who raise sheep will consent to other tariff exactions until tariff reform will be little more than a farce."

When Congress began this special session, says the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.), "there undoubtedly was a clear majority of the House in favor of free wool." But protests have been coming in thick and fast from the wool-growing States, and Congress has also been reminded that the $20,000,000 or so

GETTING DOWN TO REAL WORK.
—Berryman in the Washington *Star*.

which free wool would cut from Uncle Sam's revenue would have somehow to be made up. The Eastern Democrats, however, seem to remain unshaken. Says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial* (Com.):

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"New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts will lead the fray in behalf of free wool. The Middle West and the far Western Democrats, backed by the great Texas delegation and scattering other Southern delegations will urge a revenue duty on raw wool, and around this the battle will rage."

And meanwhile, another Washington correspondent tells us, "the wool market is paralyzed." In a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) he cites Senator Warren, of Wyoming, "the greatest shepherd of modern times," as authority for the following statements:

"Not only have the sheep-raisers suffered, but the woolen mills have reduced their output to a minimum. Many of them in the New England States, not affiliated with the American Woolen Company, are running only three days in the week, and the entire market is in a state of partial paralysis as a result of the uncertainty of the tariff tinkering of the Democratic House.

"The election in November of so large a majority of Democratic members of the House of Representatives, and the threats emanating from that party of an immediate attack upon the wool schedule as soon as Congress assembled, affected the market and reduced the price, and now, while shearing is in progress—just being finished in some districts and just about to commence in others—there is demoralization. Buyers from the commission houses and manufactories are not in the field as usual. The few who have made offers are bidding only little more than half of what the 1909 clip brought; and the few among the commission men who are soliciting consignments are not ready to advance more than perhaps eight or nine cents a pound on the same clips on which they made advancements of 18 to 20 cents a pound in 1909, and of 10 to 14 cents in 1910."

"The wool schedule is an exceedingly complex affair, and it was not made complex by the Democrats," the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) reminds its readers, and "those responsible for it intended to make it as difficult of amendment as possible."

RECALLING THE RECALL

THOSE who see in the threatened application of the recall to the judiciary a movement to turn the judge's gown into a hobble skirt, find some satisfaction in last week's action of the House of Representatives. In adopting the joint resolution granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico, the House is thought to have put itself on record as at least doubtful of the expediency of the new device as embodied in the proposed constitution of Arizona. Under the terms of the resolution, adopted by a vote of 214 to 57, the people of New Mexico are to vote upon an amendment which, if adopted, will make their proposed rigid constitution more readily susceptible to amendment; while the people of Arizona are to have the opportunity of excepting judges from the operation of the recall, should they see fit so to do. The admission of the two Territories as States is, however, in no wise conditioned upon the results of these referendum elections. So the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* thinks the action of the House can be taken as approving judiciary recall if the voters favor it. As he puts it:

"The Democratic House thus indirectly accepted the recall proposition. The only advantage gained by the opponents of the recall of the judiciary is the fact that the people of Arizona will now have an opportunity to vote upon this important question as a single proposition. The Arizona electors when they voted upon it the first time were obliged to accept it or reject the entire Constitution. President Taft and many other Federal officials are hopeful that the result will be different when the proposition is submitted alone on its merits, or rather demerits.

"The resolution passed to-day now goes to the Senate, and the President also will have to approve it before Arizona is admitted to the Union."

But those who regret that the House did not explicitly condemn "this new nostrum," unqualifiedly approve President Taft's strong appeal for a stronger, freer judiciary. In the course of his much quoted New York speech the President said:

"Not content with reducing the position of the judge to one something like that of the moderator in a religious assembly or the presiding officer of a political convention, the judge is to be made still less important, and to be put still more on trial, and to assume still more the character of a defendant by a provision of law, under which, if his rulings and conduct in court do not suit a small percentage of the electors of his district, he may be compelled to submit the question of his continuance on the bench during the term for which he was elected to an election for recall. The reason for his recall is to be included in 200 words, and his defense thereto is to be equally brief.

"It can hardly be said that this proposed change, if adopted, will give him greater authority or power for usefulness or constitute a reform in the enforcement of criminal law of this country. It will certainly not diminish the power or irresponsibility of counsel for the defendant."

Paying tribute to the President's fearless independence of "the momentary moods of popular opinion," the San Francisco *Call* comments:

"The proposition as Mr. Taft sees it appears to partake of humor. It is assuredly a humorous conception of the functions of a court that a miscellaneous body of laymen, who have not heard the evidence in a lawsuit, should be constituted as an appellate tribunal to decide whether the judge has done his duty.

"It would seem that under the operation of the recall applied to the judiciary, a careful reading of the headlines in the newspapers might constitute an important part of the duty of judges and a great help to them in making safe decisions. It might be simpler in the first instance to submit all litigation to the decision of a moot court comprizing the whole electoral body."

Why our judges should be exempt from a retiring vote that may properly be invoked against other elected officials is ably argued by *The Daily Telegram*, of Adrian, Mich., in an editorial which is in part a review of an article by Albert Fink in *The North American Review*. While our legislators, this paper repeats, are elected by a majority of the people to carry out the will of that majority, in many cases as actually exprest in a party platform, a judge is chosen or appointed to serve the whole people by deciding cases purely according to the enacted laws, "without caring a rap whether his decision suits the Republican majority, the Democratic minority, or suits nobody at all outside the courtroom." In fact, he is often on the bench "for the express purpose of defending the minority against the majority." Further, says *The Telegram*:

"If judges could be recalled by a party vote, what kind of justice could the Democratic party expect in Michigan in a lawsuit involving a party question—with 125,000 Republican majority? What kind of justice could a Republican candidate get in Texas with 150,000 Democratic majority? What kind of justice would the farmers get when they are outnumbered two-to-one by the industrial classes, with judges elected by the majority and under threat of recall? What justice would one man get who had offended a powerful political machine, with the machine bent on crushing him, controlling the votes, and threatening the judge with a recall? . . . A right is not a right unless it can be defended and enforced by the few against the many."

On the other hand, the San Francisco *Star* demands, "has not an employer the right to discharge a faithless employee?" The Nashville *Tennessean*, referring to recent criticisms of the United States Supreme Court, not only by newspapers but by one of its own members, asks, "When such criticisms of the higher court are admissible, why should people get excited over criticism of jackleg lawyers who are promoted beyond their merit to positions on the bench?"

The Los Angeles *Herald*, in an article rendered the more significant by its reproduction in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, reports a speech in which California State Senator Lee C. Gates said:

"If it be claimed that the recall will terrorize the judges, I

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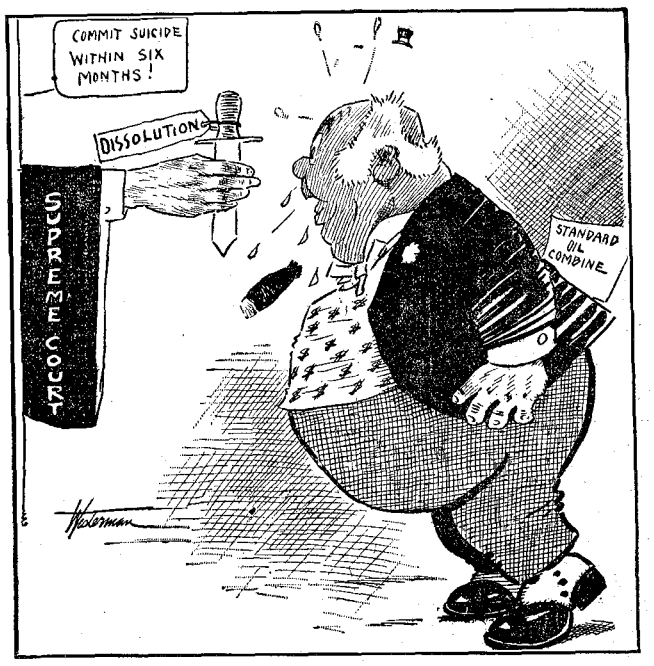
CAUGHT THE GREASED PIG AT LAST.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*



AND HE'S SO HEALTHY.
—Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal.*

THE FINISH.

answer that no judge worthy the name will be swerved one jot or tittle from his true opinion, and as proof I cite the fact that no difference can be observed in the decisions of a manly judge at or near the close of his term from those at or near the beginning of his term. Besides, by section 10 of article 6 of the Constitution, any judge of the State since the adoption of the Constitution in 1879, can be removed by a concurrent two-thirds resolution of both Houses of the legislature. It will thus be seen that the recall is now in the Constitution and has been since it was adopted, affecting the judges alone. Has this summary power terrorized your courts or intimidated them? Has it taken away their independence? This summary recall which has existed for thirty-two years? And yet men apparently sensible see or pretend to see in this self-defensive power of the people a menace and threat to our institutions."

Governor Woodrow Wilson is diversely applauded and reprimanded for his opposition to the recall of judges, while Colonel Roosevelt's enemies jeer at him as a "wobbler" on the question. For the Colonel, while objecting to the recall of judges both generally and as exprest in the Arizona Constitution, as extreme, dangerous, and usually unnecessary, later declared that in some instances, specifically in that of California, it might be the only resource left to the people. Strangely enough the New York *World*, which has not recently been suspected of sympathy with the Colonel, offers some justification for his views in its strictures upon Governor Dix for his action last week in appointing Daniel F. Cohalan to succeed Senator O'Gorman as Justice of the New York Supreme Court. Finding no fault with Mr. Cohalan personally or with his abilities as a lawyer, *The World* declared while the appointment was under consideration that it was—

"concerned only with the motives that make for his appointment, and these are politically scandalous. Mr. Cohalan is Charles F. Murphy's counsel and adviser; he is practically the associate boss of Tammany Hall; otherwise Governor Dix would never dream of making him a Justice of the Supreme Court. Indeed, it is a matter of common report that his appointment is demanded by Murphy as the price of Tammany's support of the Governor's legislative program."

As for invoking the popular vote as a means of disciplining the judiciary,

"*The World* is in the fullest sympathy with all that Mr. Taft said against the recall of judges. No surer method could be adopted to degrade the bench and leave the administration of justice at the mercy of demagogy. But to thousands of persons such an appointment as Governor Dix purposes to make will be accepted as an unanswerable argument in favor of the recall of judges. These persons naturally reason that if judges are to be appointed solely to placate a political boss, the people should have the power to remove them from the bench."

THE FRENCH AEROPLANE TRAGEDY

IT SEEMS a strange irony of fate, to editorial observers, that the Minister of War who has done much to give the French Army its preeminence in aviation should himself meet death at an aviation meet, lured into danger by his very enthusiasm for the machine that crusht him. Berteaux was an ardent aviator and aeronaut, we are told, as is shown by the fact that he and Premier Monis were out at 6 A.M. to see the start of the Paris-Madrid race. Privileged beyond other spectators, the Premier and his Minister of War rushed upon the aviation field, rashly followed by the crowd, just as aviator Train was descending from a practise flight. Cavalry tried to push the spectators back, Train tried to check his descent, but it was too late, and the two Government leaders were crusht to the ground, the War Minister killed almost instantly and the Premier badly injured. Premier Monis, thinking himself the only one hurt, exclaimed feebly: "It is nothing, let the meet go on."

No one is blamed by our press for this tragedy; it is set down rather as part of the inevitable toll paid by humanity during the development of every new means of locomotion. The War Minister's enthusiasm "seems to have met with a poor reward," remarks the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, "but a science developed is always of more consequence than the life of the man who develops it." The aviator is not held at all responsible. He is known as a careful and experienced operator, says the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, and "considering that 200,000 persons had gathered to witness the start of the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid the wonder is that more were not injured."

But the practise of encircling the heads of spectators is universally decried. And altho Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, could not be induced to stop flying directly over

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thousands at the Boston meet last summer, for their part, says the New York *Tribune*,

"Wright aviators are not permitted to fly over spectators at any exhibition nor to make cross-country trips when flying over cities or towns is necessary."

While admitting that this latest catastrophe brings the number of deaths from flying up to a sad total of 48, the Springfield *Republican* reminds us that "in the year 1910, 90 people were killed and 80 injured while mountaineering, and the number of real climbers is not greater than the number of aviators." Similar mishaps have occurred before. On September 15, 1830, at the ceremonial opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Mr. Huskisson, one of England's most eminent statesmen, left his carriage and while standing on the track was run down by the "big, puffing" engine. This country, too, adds *The Republican*, has learned its lessons. Once "an American Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur, was blown to pieces by the bursting of a cannon on board the war-ship *Princeton*, in 1844; since then, we have lost no Cabinet Ministers in that fashion."

The very day following the accident, Pierre Vedrine, one of the most famous of French fliers, who won the race to Madrid, traveled 279 miles across country, from one of the suburbs of Paris to Angoulême, in three hours and thirty-nine minutes. That, notes the Cleveland *Leader*, is at the rate of over seventy-five miles an hour:

"Vedrine beat the time of the fastest express train between the two cities by an hour and thirty-nine minutes, and French express trains are as fast as any in the world."

The Indianapolis *Star* maintains, however, that this great feat should not make us forgetful of its immediate forerunner—a misfortune which came nigh to disrupting the French Ministry in quicker time than ever before. A new peril has come over the earth, this paper fears, and is in vast need of regulation. The aviators themselves can not be trusted, it thinks, to do this single-handed:

"Of course, the air-ships themselves will be improved and will be less of a scientific experiment as time goes on, but there will always be reckless aviators, as there are reckless chauffeurs, and accidents will continue to happen."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* also persists in this pessimistic view, and seems to hold out little hope to those of us who rashly remain on terra firma, where an aeroplane may strike us any moment:

"No risks of a railroad accident are incurred by persons who do not go near the tracks or ride on the trains. Even automobiles will not kill or maim people who keep off the highways. But an aeroplane may come tumbling down anywhere, in the fields, in a picnic grove, on the roof of one's home, or in a city square.

"The danger of it in this country at present is not imminent. Rochester, for example, seems entirely immune, since, up to date, nobody has succeeded in piloting an aeroplane over this city; but ambitious aviators are continually promising or threatening to do it, and the charm of security may be broken any day."

STANDARD OIL "BRIEFS"

AT any rate, Standard Oil is not making light of the decision.—*St. Joseph News.*

ACCORDING to Justice Harlan the Sherman Law has been to the dentist's.—*Chicago News.*

IDA TARBELL is not a real woman if she refrains from saying, "I told you so."—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

How to do the same things in a legal way is the problem before the Standard Oil lawyers. —*Chicago News.*

THE dissolution of Standard Oil will necessitate the finding of a new punching-bag for the politicians.—*Houston Post.*

JUSTICE HARLAN doesn't think the Supreme Court thinks much of the Supreme Court's decisions.—*Florida Times-Union.*

JUDGE KENESAW MOUNTAIN LANDIS has nobly refrained from saying a word about the Standard Oil decision.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

AT any rate the Standard Oil does not agree with Colonel Roosevelt that the Supreme Court Justices are fossilized of mind.—*New York World.*

FORECASTS of 1912 are premature, but it is safe to predict that the Standard Oil Company will vote the Democratic ticket.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

NEVERTHELESS, we are haunted by the apprehension that old John D. will continue to work his coin-separators on the public some way or another.—*Houston Post.*

CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE is said to have given most of the decision extemporaneously, and it must have cost somebody considerably more than a dollar a word.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

EVEN Chancellor Day doesn't seem to be able to get very mad over the stern judicial order that the Standard Oil Company must issue some new stock certificates.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE consensus of opinion of editorial scribes seems to be that the Supreme Court's Standard Oil decision is the longest home-run hit ever made on the corporation grounds.—*Denver Republican.*

EXCEPT for the fact that it is declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade, that it has no status in law and must dissolve within six months, the Standard Oil Company seems to have won a notable victory over the Government.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

JUSTICE HARLAN did not concur nor conquer.—*Deseret News.*

APPARENTLY there is no way of making the oil trust give back any of the money.—*Chicago News.*

BROTHER ROCKEFELLER knows that in this world we must expect tribulations.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

WHAT is the difference between a trust before a decision and afterward? Goodness only knows.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THUS far, there has been no move to give John D. Rockefeller a benefit or take up a collection for him.—*Chattanooga Times.*

"WHILE the oil lamp still doth burn,
The vilest trust may yet return."
—*Milwaukee Free Press.*

DEPEND upon it, the Standard Oil company has plenty of smaller tanks to catch the contents of the big tank tapped by the Supreme Court.—*Chicago News.*

AT last the Supreme Court has done something that makes its group photograph of some interest to the general public.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

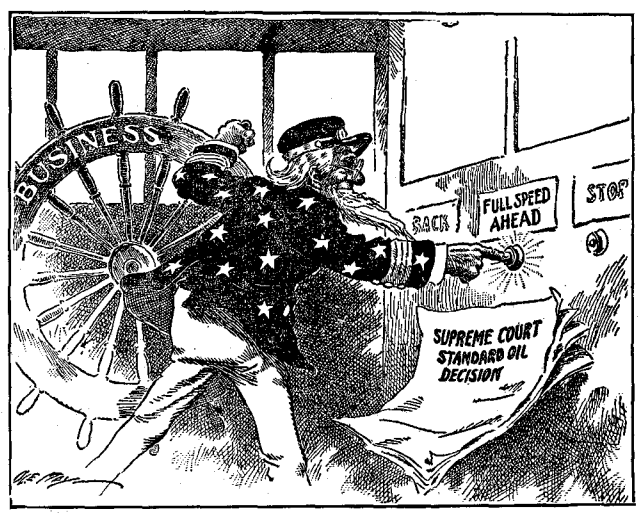
THREE Toledo husbands, all neighbors, went insane on the same day. They probably tried to explain the Standard Oil decision to their wives.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER can live in fair comfort if he never sells another gallon of oil. While the sun was shining Uncle John was the busy little haymaker.—*Chicago News.*

MR. ARCHBOLD says the Standard Oil officials may later have something interesting to say to the public. We are busy hoping it will be fit to print.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

REPORTS from Pocantico Hills say John D. Rockefeller is deeply engaged in some mysterious literary work. Wonder if it's a life of Ida Tarbell?—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

THE price of Standard Oil stock continues to advance. It must be because people are afraid there isn't going to be any such thing as Standard Oil stock six months from now, thus making it necessary to immediately secure such certificates as may be wanted for souvenirs.—*Chicago Record-Herald*



"NOW, BY GINGER, I KNOW JUST WHERE I'M AT!"
—May in the Cleveland *Leader.*

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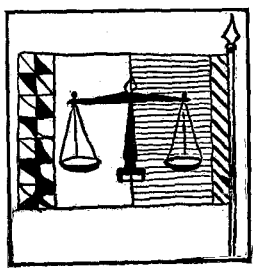
FOREIGN COMMENT

THE CAMORRA INTELLIGENCE CODE

ORIGINALLY there was some justification for the Camorra's existence and activity, as its secret machinations were so many protests against the oppression of the Spanish conquerors in the kingdom of Naples, says Mr. Maurice Ajam in the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* (Paris). Mr. Ajam is a distinguished member of the House of Deputies and an editor of the *Siècle* (Paris). He does not set out to defend the great secret society of the Neapolitans, and admits that it is now an association of social outcasts, yet its origin illustrates the Horatian maxim that "the sins and errors of rulers are invariably visited on the ruled." Mr. Ajam traces the Camorra to the original *Garduna*, or self-protective club. This club was not without certain elevated characteristics, according to the editor of the *Siècle*, and we read:



THE CAMORRA FLAG.

"As the aristocracy had their principles of chivalry and military knighthood, so in the *Garduna* the proletariat instituted an organization of courageous fighters all their own, and quite above the present association of malefactors who harass the administration of justice by means of the most shocking reprisals."

Nothing, however, could be more complete and effective than the organization of their members. Their club is built up in clearly separated ranks and "the discipline," we are told, "is absolute." Mr. Ajam cites as an example of their skilful methods of evading justice and keeping up intercommunication, even when divided by prison walls, the secret cipher which they use. He tells us:

"Living in constant conflict with the police, the Camorrists nevertheless strictly observe their own laws. They carry a flag of their own and have even contrived a secret alphabet which is used mainly by prisoners when they desire to correspond with their comrades who are at large."

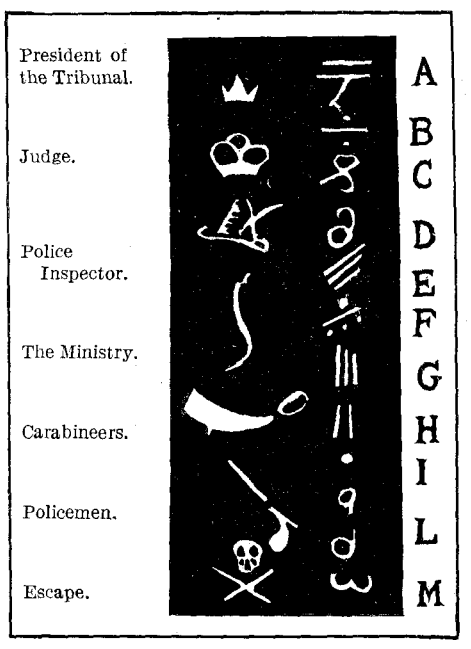
At other times they use songs containing phrases and notes whose real significance is known only to the band:

"When correspondence by the secret cipher is not possible, they have recourse to the *Canto a figliola* (Song of the children). All the little rapscallions of Naples practise the singing of such songs. These picturesque choirs may be seen and heard chanting in the racy Neapolitan dialect, and it is the commonest thing in the world to find groups of street arabs or little girls singing at the top of their voices the ballads of the Camorra.

"No one pays any attention to them. But most frequently these songs have a definite meaning and when sung in the neighborhood of prisons, their symbolic phrases convey to the captive Camorrists news of their friends who are at liberty."

This liberal-minded Positivist looks forward to the time when the Camorra will be an anachronism as the secret society of Mazzini's Carbonari has come to be considered.

"The Camorra," says Mr. Ajam, "lives only by popular ignorance. Its most redoubtable enemy is the education of the people, and it is already giving way before the school."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



SIGN-LANGUAGE OF THE CAMORRA.

BIRTH OF A NEW PACIFIC RACE

HAWAII has come into considerable prominence recently as a strategic point in the Pacific, a coaling-station for our Navy, and a territory for Japanese colonization. The Japanese are far in the majority there, and Mr. J. Liddell Kelly, discussing the ethnic distribution of the population, does not consider them the best element in the islands. He prefers the Hawaiians themselves, who are a blend between Caucasians and Polynesians, and the Chinese, who, he thinks, will form with the native islanders a new and capable race as adjuncts to the American traders, projectors, and political rulers. Thus he writes in *The Westminster Review* (London):

"The native Hawaiians are apparently the oldest settled type of the Polynesian race, those Indo-Malayan people who inhabit New Zealand and the many groups of smaller islands that thickly dot the Southern Pacific. Caucasian blood was the first to leave its mark upon the Hawaiians, and the progeny of mixt marriages are generally marked by good physique, refined appearance, and high intellectual powers, often marred by habitual lassitude and a certain lack of moral fiber, but sometimes displaying the highest qualities. Next came the Chinese, who were imported in large numbers to work on the plantations. With these, too, the Hawaiians showed a readiness to assimilate, and the result of this intermixture has proved in every way most satisfactory. The distinctive national traits of the Chinese appear to have a greater power of persistence than those of the Caucasian. The Caucasian-Hawaiians inherit very few of the virtues of their white parents. On the other hand, the Chinese Hawaiians have all the honesty, domesticity, perseverance, frugality, and business capacity of their Chinese progenitors, while retaining the kindly and generous disposition of the Hawaiian race."

The Chinese have, in fact, brought to these islands, we are told, "the good old Ben Franklin virtues"—"honesty, frugality, industry, and peaceableness." The Japanese are to have no share in the making of that "new race" which is to be an amalgamation analogous to that of the Saxons and Normans in England during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Of the Japanese peril he writes as follows:

"After these [immigrants of various nationalities] came a large influx of Japanese laborers, and in their train came Japanese merchants, journalists, medical men, etc., until now there are nearly 70,000 of that nationality in the Territory. All over the islands the Japanese swarm, maintaining their national dress, religion, customs, and language. These constitute the largest racial element in the Territory, and at the rate at which they are increasing they threaten to dominate the islands in every field of activity.

"They are heartily hated by the Hawaiians and Chinese, who never intermarry with them. The Japanese, indeed, show very little desire for racial intermixture. They keep to themselves socially, but in every industry and business they enter into the keenest competition with people of other nationalities. They work cheaply; they undercut in trade. They have practically driven the Hawaiians from the fisheries; they are rapidly ousting them from the carrying and hack-driving businesses. As clerks, salesmen, artizans, waiters, etc., they are usurping places formerly held by white workers. They are everywhere, as a problem or a menace; but in the

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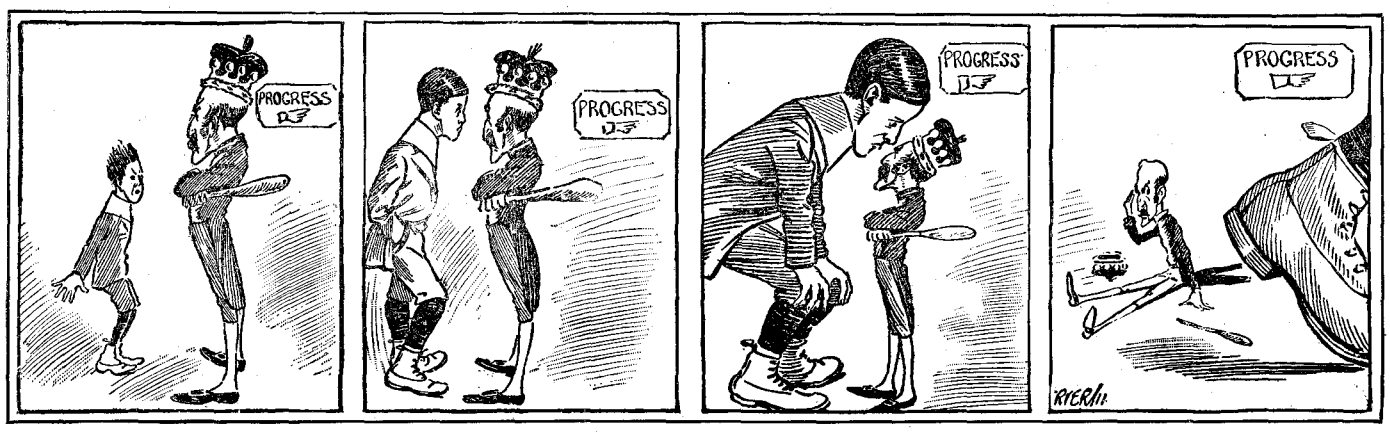

THE RISE OF DEMOS—THE BOY WHO WAS FORBIDDEN TO GROW UP.

—*Daily News* (London).

mean time they do not enter into the question of race fusion."

Nor is it likely they will aspire to political preponderance, for:

"The Chinese-Hawaiian-Caucasian race will be the real rulers, with a few more or less splendid but 'mean whites,' obeying their behests. Most of the whites are actually in this position at present, but they fail to realize it."

Religious liberty will continue to prevail, and English, he says, will be the language spoken. He thinks the prospect is rather attractive:

"The picture I have drawn of the race that will in a generation or two be paramount in the Paradise of the Pacific is not unpleasing to contemplate. It has, however, been drawn without any desire to be picturesque or optimistic, but solely by a process of deduction from observation of existing conditions and tendencies. Events may occur to interfere to some extent with the forecast. For example, there is talk of importing large numbers of Portuguese and Italian families, and if these should come, they might, by intermarriage, modify the type of the future race. There are also the 70,000 Japanese, but these are a problem apart. My anticipations are based upon things as they are at present, in the light of past developments.

"The Hawaiians are evidently doomed. In 1778, they numbered 350,000; by 1820, they had shrunk to 150,000; now they number less than 30,000, and of these one-third are of mixt blood. When this century runs out, the Hawaiians will probably be extinct; but by that time their blood will flow in over 200,000 people of the Chinese-Hawaiian-Caucasian race."

EXPLAINING THE CONSEQUENCES.

Lord Lansdowne told the Peers in a recent speech that his reform plan "would beyond doubt be the death-blow to the House of Lords as many of us have known it for so long."—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The present population of the islands as recorded in the census of 1900 are enumerated thus:

Japanese	61,115	American	7,283
Hawaiian	29,787	British	1,730
Chinese	25,762	German	1,154
Portuguese	15,675	Polynesian	653
Part Hawaiian	7,848	Other foreigners	2,994
Total	154,001		

It is on these figures that he bases his prognostications of the coming of a new race and concludes:

"Let the Anglo-Saxon harbor no illusions as to its being his destiny to rule these islands. He will do so nominally, but he will rule at the bidding of the islanders, and according to their ideas. The hatred of the Hawaiians for the whites is very real, and is hardly disguised. The part-Hawaiians hate the whites with a still more cordial hatred."

ENGLAND TO LEARN FROM HER OFFSPRING

ENGLAND has much to learn from her offspring, declares Mr. Andrew Carnegie—from this great Republic, from the Dominion of Canada, and from the Commonwealth of Australia. As English shipyards all use American tools, so English legislation must some day be carried on according to transatlantic methods. The "dear old mother," as the great steel master fondly styles her in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), is quite behind the age, and he proceeds to "contrast her with her offspring" in the following terms:

"Quite recently *The Times*, appropriately typifying the dear old lady, endeavoring to prove that the republican idea was in our day giving place to the monarchical, instanced Canada 'as seeing no reason why she should change her institutions for those of her southern neighbor, the Republic.' Quite true, for the irresistible reason that Canada has already her neighbor's institutions and rejoices in them; no change is required. She has sole power over her Army and Navy as the Republic has. Her Prime Minister, under direction of her Parliament, alone directs these as the American President directs the forces of the United States. She makes treaties with other nations direct. Hereditary legislators are unknown, no peers reside in British colonies as citizens. All British colonies pay members of Parliament, and require them to sit during the day and transact the business of State as their occupation while fresh and sober-minded, not as a social entertainment after dining. They pay no official election expenses. In all these matters they have American, not British institutions."

"What the people of Canada, Australia, and America have to-day, the Britons will soon demand and obtain," Mr. Carnegie predicts, and speaks as follows of the State Church of England as against religious equality among us:

"In the vital domain of religion, here again we find prevailing everywhere the precious element of religious equality; all religious sects fostered, none unduly favored by the nation. We find the old mother stolidly adhering to unfair discrimination in this, the most sensitive of all departments—the religious, the ministers of the unjustly favored sect holding themselves aloof from the other sects, refusing to exchange pulpits or to recognize equality, dividing the rural communities into opposing social factions, producing discord where all should be harmonious as in the other lands of our race. That no other English-speaking nation retains the odious system of preference of one sect by the State marks another wide divergence between the

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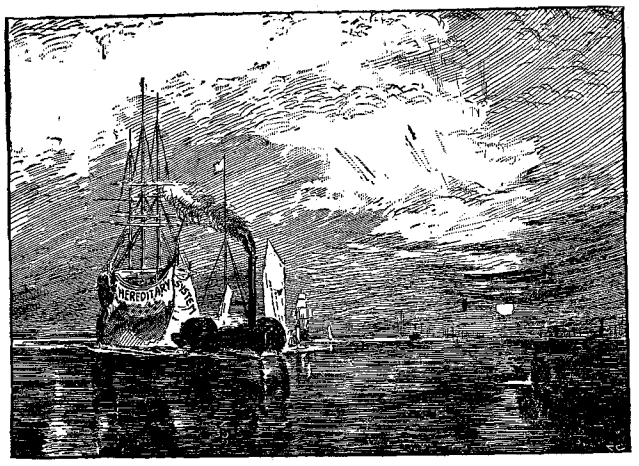
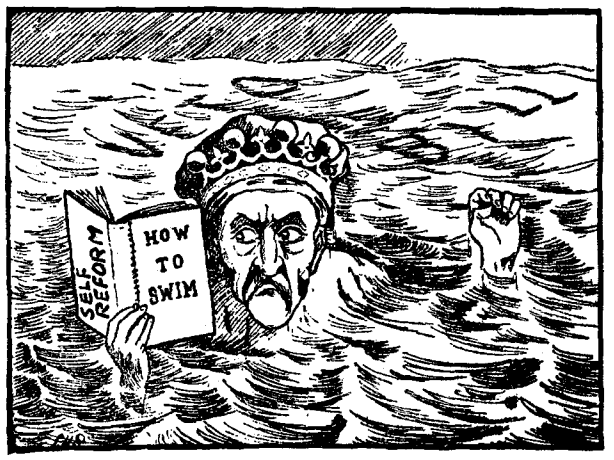


TUGGED TO HER LAST BERTH.

(After Turner's "The Fighting *Téméraire*.")
—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).



TOO LATE.

THE PEER—"I think I have left it too late; if I had studied the question before, I might have been able to keep afloat a little longer." —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

MARINE VIEWS OF THE BRITISH PEERAGE.

Mother and her more progressive children in other lands, and one in which the American example stands preeminent. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the American Republic alike discard the example of the Motherland and treat all religious sects alike."

The Federal system which would give Home Rule to Ireland, among other things, has become universal among English-speaking people with the exception of the English, and some day the mother country must follow suit. As Mr. Carnegie writes:

"There remains another American institution which every British land has adopted, always excepting, of course, the dear old-fashioned mother. This is the Federal system, which Bryce pronounces the greatest contribution the Republic has made to the political world. The Republic has now forty-seven States, each with its own State legislature—not Congress, please note, for this distinction is important. There is only one Congress, and that is over all, and it will be well for Britain to note this fact when she adopts devolution, for there is much in the name 'legislatures' for the parts, and in the word 'Parliament,' being supreme, sacred, and reserved for the whole. How surprizing, how strange it is for one to sit in the House of Commons, attracted as the writer was by an expected debate upon a question of international importance, only to find that the sewerage of a Midland city had precedence. The closest government of the parts we find makes the strongest government of the whole, *i.e.*, local resident people are the best governors of local affairs."

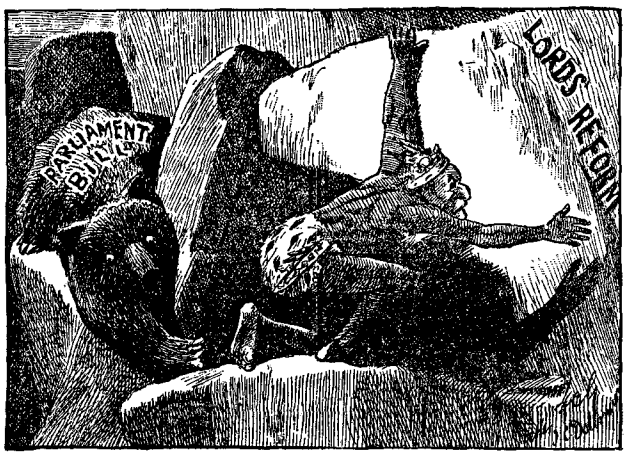
Mr. Carnegie by no means despairs of the Old Country's future. He seems to pat her on the back as he cheerfully proceeds in the following words:

"We have seen that the antiquated institutions of the old home have compelled her sons abroad to follow the example of Britain's first-born, the American Republic, and now a constitutional crisis has arisen in the old home, created by the irrepressible conflict between the old and new political ideas. Fortunately, the grand old mother finds as of yore that she has worthy patriotic sons true to the sacred trust reposed in them, able and resolved to guide her in treading the true path of ordered political development, drawing her nearer and nearer to the standard attained by her worthy children who know nothing of hereditary privilege, or primogeniture and entail, religious preference, or inequality of citizenship.

"None need fear the result; there will be no violence, no law-breaking—all will be peacefully adjusted, the rich saving common sense of the race will secure strict adherence to law. The grand old Motherland, God bless her, is to renew her youth and add triumphs worthy of those of her glorious past, when she led the world in establishing the germs of constitutional government of the people, for the people, and by the people, which her children in other lands have so successfully developed."

GERMAN PRAISE FOR BRITISH PEERS

MR. MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, has never been afraid to attack the highest nobility of Germany, when he thought they deserved it. He was twice tried for libel, as in the case of Prince zu Eulenberg, and his scathing exposure of corruption in court circles has made him equally popular with the proletariat and unpopular in higher quarters. It seems a trifle strange, therefore, to find him in a recent number of his journal taking up the cudgels for the British House of Lords, as against the Liberal party who, after the example of Mr. Lloyd-George, are so scathingly vilifying them. These lordly landowners, declares the German journalist, are not such bad fellows after all. As country gentlemen and members of the Upper House, they treat their tenants and their neighbors well, and those who live outside their park gates are rather proud of the seignorial splendors of those who live within. Thus we read:



GETTING CLOSE.

(With apologies to Mr. J. C. Dollman's picture, "Hunted," in the Royal Academy.)
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"In spite of the battle royal carried on by the Liberal majority in the House of Commons against the Peers, the English nobility have by no means lost their popularity in the country. The aristocracy still preserve those characteristics which have distinguished them for half a century. They always live in the country and for the peasantry represent a sort of Providence. As a matter of fact the English nobility have never neglected their duties toward the nation. They continue to be invested with the same prestige, the same halo, as that which invested the Senate of ancient Rome."

This is due to the fact that the sons of the nobility do not

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remain idle hangers-on of the Court, but go into business and aid in building up their country's power and wealth. As Mr. Harden remarks:

"The sons of noblemen in England have succeeded in becoming great merchants and captains of industry, thus contributing to the prosperity of the country. More than this, the Englishman is less affected with the demagogic taint of envy than either the Frenchman or the German. He bears without repining the sight of another's wealth, and he is proud, even boastful, about the luxury in which great lords live."

This writer proceeds to qualify his unstinted eulogies, however, in the following words:

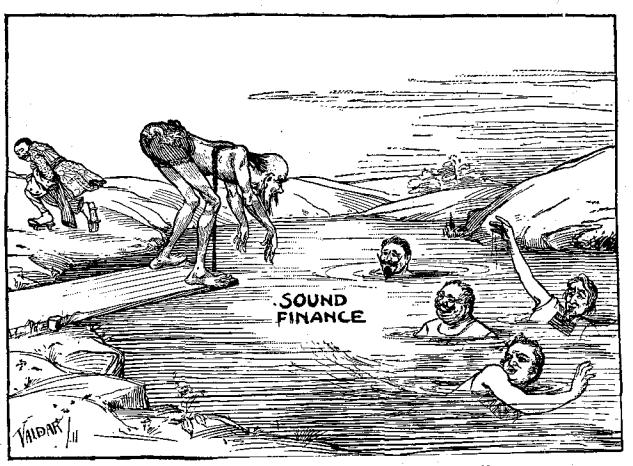
"What has recently injured the aristocracy in popular estimation more than anything else is the by no means brilliant part played by the Peers in national defense and the warlike struggles of the Empire. It can not be denied that they carried off but few laurels in the Boer War. It is thus that the criticism of the Socialists has found a fair mark."

Nevertheless, the majority in the Commons marshaled against them is anything but a growing majority, and the Conservatives have kept their average number of seats. Mr. Harden thinks this would not have happened in Germany had the nobles been similarly assailed:

"If a campaign against the aristocracy had been initiated by the Government in Germany as it has been in England, the Conservatives would have lost almost all their seats. It is in the hands of the Irish party to decide the fate of the Lords. Thus the Tories, to save the country, have declared in favor of Home Rule, and once this has been granted, the Irish, being their own masters in Dublin, will trouble their heads very little about aiding the Liberals in their campaign against the Lords."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA TO HELP FINANCE CHINA

"LET US all start fair, brethren!" cried the rector of a Bermudian church of years ago when from his lofty "three-decker" pulpit he saw a ship go on the rocks and his congregation rose to a man and turned to get their share of wreckage. That is the cry of the Western Powers as they see the opportunities presented by the more peaceful exploitation of China. The Powers of Europe, in the days of Secretary Hay, wished for a monopoly, and would have divided a vast part of Asia into "spheres of influence," but that astute American diplomat put his foot down and called for the open door. The sequel to this is the admission of American money



OLD CHINA—"Well, boys, what's the water like?"
CHORUS (Britain, France, Germany, U. S. A.)—"Fine! Why don't you come in?" —*National Review* (Shanghai).

into that vast field of railway enterprise which Europe at one time would have made their own exclusive appropriation.

There was something almost invidious in the way in which the publicists of Japan regarded the long-drawn-out negotiations between the United States and China with regard to the acceptance by Chinese railroad-builders of an American loan.

The Japanese press scarcely anticipated success for American financial negotiators, and actually concluded a few weeks ago that our proffer of $50,000,000 to China had met with a refusal. Now they confess that they were too hasty in expressing any final view on the question. The efforts of Mr. Willard Straight, representing the American-Chinese Syndicate, a group of New

SAFETY LIES OVER THE STILE.
—*National Review* (Shanghai).

York financiers, have been so successful that negotiations which at one time seemed to have reached a deadlock, have been brought to a happy issue. This is expected to give America a larger share of China's trade than we have been having of late years. In the middle of March the Chinese Government notified Mr. Straight that it definitely decided to accept the loan, leaving the matter of a financial adviser to further arrangement. Of this the semi-official *Kokumin* (Tokyo) says:

"Of the total sum to be advanced, about $5,000,000 will be utilized for the industrial development of Manchuria, while the remaining $45,000,000 will be mostly devoted to currency reform. Viceroy Hsi Liang, of Manchuria, has already recommended to the court at Peking the immediate establishment of an industrial bank at Mukden. While the loan contract has been concluded mainly through the efforts of American bankers, backed by the Washington Administration, England, France, and Germany have great interest in it. The participation of these European Powers was forced upon America, which had originally intended to furnish the whole sum without the cooperation of any outsiders. When the European nations demanded participation in the loan, America could not well reject the claim, having herself insisted upon her right to participate in the Canton-Hankow railway loan, negotiated by England, France, and Germany. Had she given a cold shoulder to the claim of these European nations, her position in China would have become isolated, thus bringing many obstacles to her future advance in the Far East."

What deferred the conclusion of the loan contract was the question of appointing an American citizen to be a financial adviser to China. The Government at Peking apprehended that the engagement of a foreign adviser to its financial department would necessarily entail foreign interference in the financial administration of the country. On this question the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) interviewed a certain "high official" in the Japanese Government, who said:

"It is a mistake to attach much political significance to the appointment of a foreign financial adviser to the Chinese Government. The American demand in this matter is necessitated by China's lack of experience and discretion in the management of financial affairs, and is not suggested by a desire to acquire control of the financial administration of China. China is like a reckless spendthrift whose purse should be closely watched by some discreet, vigilant guardian. Without such safeguard no Power would feel secure in advancing funds to the Chinese Government. The question of a financial adviser, therefore, is not a political question; it is a commercial question, the satisfactory solution of which is essential to the protection of the legitimate economic interests of the Powers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

NEW LIGHT FOR OLD ARCHITECTURE

THE NEW Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, which will be, when completed, the largest church building in America and the fourth largest in the world, will stand unique among religious edifices in its lighting devices. Charles Wesley said that he "could not see why the devil should have all the good music," and in this case the architects evidently are not willing to give his Satanic Majesty a monopoly of scientific lighting, which has heretofore been one of the chief assets of the playhouse. The illumination of the finished portion, we are told by W. H. Spencer, who contributes an article on the subject to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, May), has been worked out on exactly the same lines as in a theater, to bring out to the fullest extent the impressiveness of the architecture, and harmonize the illumination with the nature of the service. Says Mr. Spencer:

"There has been a great deal of discussion of the problem of church lighting, since the preservation of the architectural effect is admittedly an important item. The only satisfactory solution of the problem seems to be the one here exemplified, viz., of absolutely suppressing all visible light-sources. It is perfectly safe to assume that the illumination will be entirely agreeable to the eyes from the hygienic standpoint, as well as appealing to the higher emotions.

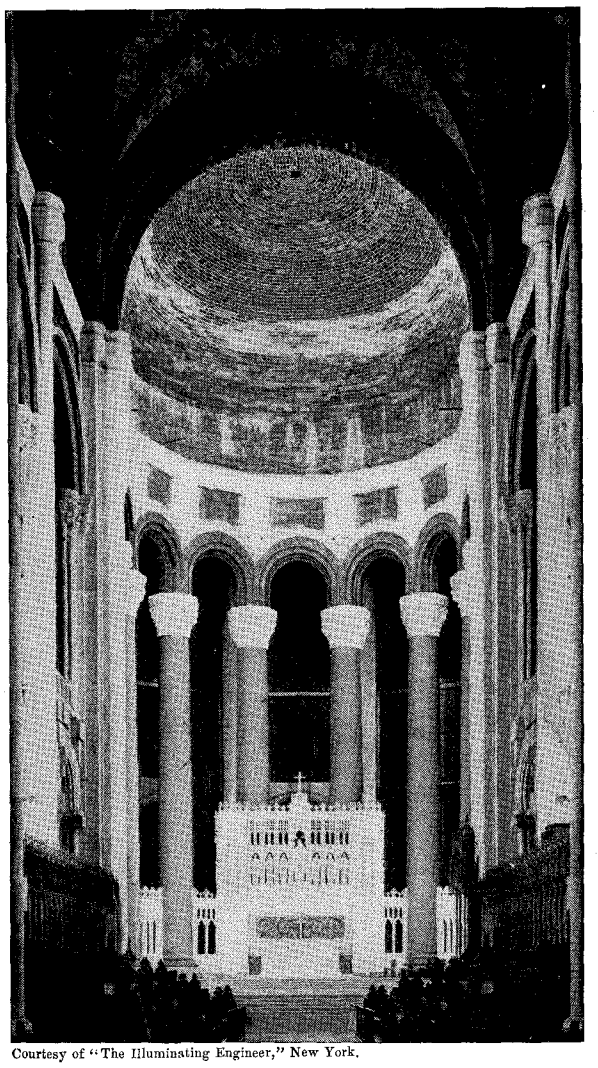
"A comparison of the day and night views is most interesting. In the former the dome of the ceiling is scarcely visible; in the latter, not only the dome, but all the architectural details, stand out like a well-lighted picture. The beauty of the altar is likewise fully preserved.

"The canopies above the seats for the clergy in the choir have a space covered with a disk of amber glass, which harmonizes with the oak woodwork so as to be scarcely noticeable by day. Behind these glass screens 16-candle-power lamps are placed, which give a beautiful mellow glow by night, illuminating both the seats and their occupants as by softened sunshine.

"Another absolutely unique feature is the artificial illumination of the four large windows over the organ. Some twenty feet back of these there are rows of lamps in silvered glass reflectors, the lamps being connected with dimmers so as to vary the intensity of illumination.

"The lighting of this church is perhaps most notable in being a direct contradiction of the principle that has been so frequently and forcefully maintained by a certain element in the lighting fraternity, which has insisted that 'historic feeling' could never be superseded in the lighting of monumental buildings. Here is a structure distinctly historic in its architecture and devoted to a purpose which would naturally lend strength to motives of precedent and custom; but the architects have chosen to ignore entirely this view of the case and to take every possible advantage of modern methods of illumination. The original Gothic church was scarcely lighted at all artificially in its earlier forms, and later the 'crown' chandelier, which developed into huge proportions before it was discontinued, measured the extent of medieval ability in artificial lighting. The best reproduction of this historic fixture is probably to be found in Dr. Parkhurst's church in this city, which was designed by the late Stanford White.

"Light itself is certainly ancient enough to satisfy any one's demand for historic feeling, and every visible modern light-source is a hopeless anachronism when used with ancient architecture. Illumination without visible light-sources thus obviates this anachronism, as well as conforming to the most approved principles of ophthalmology and illuminating engineering."



Courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer," New York.

LIGHTED BY INVISIBLE LAMPS.

Night view of the choir and sanctuary of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a fine example of scientific illumination.

EYES AND WALL PAPER

THERE seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among experts as to the "key" at which interior illumination should be "pitched" and the modifications it is desirable to introduce by means of wall-paper, ceiling, and floor-covering of particular tints. There is no doubt, however, about our ability to control illumination by the shade of these coverings. The same amount of light in two rooms, one of which has dark, soft wall-paper and a dark rug, while the other has light paper and a light hard-wood floor, produces widely different results. In a recent paper read by Haydn Harrison, before the Illuminating Engineering Society in London, and reported in *The British Medical Journal* (London) the author expresses the opinion that white wall-paper as a complement to white light has a peculiar and unfortunate effect, which is rather psychological than physiological. Says this London medical weekly:

"A room with dark-colored surroundings might be more satisfactory than a room with surroundings of a high luminosity which tended to cause continuous contraction of the pupil, and ultimately to produce a trying effect upon the retina. But in this respect the position of the illuminating engineer was, he said, like that of the physician who had to study the idiosyncrasies of patients. Different effects suited different people. Few men cared to study or dine in a room where the light emanated from all sides, and where the iris was kept constantly contracted by the high luminosity of the surroundings. On the other hand, many of the opposite sex preferred this wholesale illumination, owing, he fancied, to a desire to exhibit themselves and their costumes. In the discussion, however, another lighting engineer said that in his experience ladies preferred dim illumination in boudoir and drawing-room, on the same principle as they wore veils—namely, to leave something to the imagination. It was men rather than women who insisted on over-brilliant lighting. The discussion on the wall-paper point resulted in little that was definite.

"Some tests carried out in a small room hung with differently colored papers and having a white ceiling and lamp without reflector were described by Mr. V. H. Mackinney, and proved

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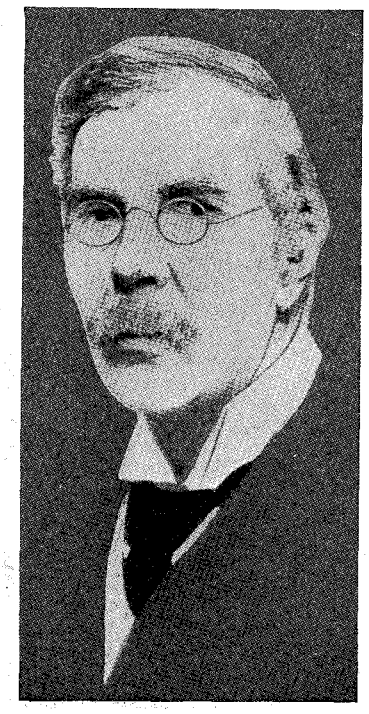
that with a dark-green paper more than double the illuminating energy was required in order to obtain the same flux of light on the working plane—that is, the table plane—as in the case of a white-walled room. With red paper the demand for compensatory lighting was scarcely less than in the case of dark green, but with light green the necessary increase was only about 40 per cent. In some similar experiments conducted by Mr. Haydn Harrison, dark green was found to have the lowest reflecting value of the colors chosen, while light green was at the other end of the scale, and intermediately, in the order given, were dull cardinal red, medium blue, bright red, and light blue, this last, however, being considerably behind light green. Mr. P. J. Waldram, who also read a paper on the subject, pointed out the foolishness of buying light in order to feed the rapacious appetite of dark-red and olive-green papers; he contended that it was not wise to consider the working-plane illumination as a criterion of the illumination of the whole room. Every one unconsciously judged a room by its walls, and the light reflected by the walls and ceilings had a psychological effect upon those who used it which neither the lighting expert nor the architect could afford to disregard. The increase of flux of illumination on walls by reflection tended to vary from between 50 and 70 per cent. with white wall-paper, down to between 20 and 30 per cent. with very dark papers. So far as any general opinion could be gathered from the discussion, it appeared to favor a light-green wall-paper for most purposes."



SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT.

A British authority who thinks that too much bathing is unhealthful.

TO BATHE OR NOT TO BATHE

"I DO NOT THINK cleanliness is to be recommended as a hygienic method." These are not the words of an eminent Piute medicine man, but of a British authority on hygiene—Sir Almroth Wright. A charitable lady used to say that she had long ago concluded to limit her efforts among the poor to inducing them "to take a bath and tell the truth." Truth-telling went out of fashion long ago, and possibly bath-taking is to follow suit, the untruthful and uncleanly being then morally and hygienically in advance of their would-be teachers. This eminent scientist, author of the systems of inoculation against typhoid and inoculation for bacterial infections, says in a recent lecture on "Bacteriology and Health," as quoted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, May):

"People say you must have hard exercise, a certain amount of washing, and a certain amount of fresh air; but I am persuaded that these rules are quite wrong. There is a belief that by washing people wash off the microbes. We do take off a certain amount of microbes, but we also destroy the protective skin which is all round our bodies like the tiles of a house. When one has a horny hand no microbes can ever get near the skin. A great deal of washing increases the microbes of the skin, so I do not think cleanliness is to be recommended as a hygienic method."

The health magazine from which we quote this advice follows it with some comment of its own, which is also far from extreme in its advocacy of the bath. It says:

"We would respectfully observe, to begin with, that a large majority of mankind does not bathe at all, and of the remainder many bathe only at infrequent intervals and cautiously—like the citizen whose proud boast was that he bathed regularly every Fourth of July, whether he needed it or not. So the danger implied in Sir Almroth's statement (that washing wears off the outer cuticle and so facilitates the entrance of pathogenic bacteria) is not such a one as would affect the fate of nations. But perhaps he means us to understand only that it is possible to bathe too often; and that the relation between bathing and health is not quite so close as enthusiasts for the cold plunge would have us imagine. And here, it may be, his point is well taken. There seems to be a really good reason against prolonged and frequent immersions in that water is a good conductor of electricity, it may be (tho this is only a surmise) that much of the body's potential energy is thus dissipated.

"Bathing (except as a luxury for the idle) is largely a custom of but recent years; it is told that but a generation ago all Yale University could not boast a single bathtub. Our forebears counted themselves remarkably cleanly if they washed their bodies but once a week. And be it emphasized that their death-rate was much higher than at present, when we bathe more.

"We believe that Dr. Simon Baruch is extremely wise on the subject of bathing, tho as regards opsonins he would no doubt yield the palm to Sir Almroth. The former of these authorities advocates the warm bath (between 95 and 105° F.) for the body in health to last from ten to twenty minutes; bathing does not, in his opinion, open the pores of the skin. What it really does is to keep the delicate muscles under the skin in healthy condition and to assist the work of the capillaries, which carry the blood to the body's periphery. . . . The cold plunge (Dr. Baruch advises) brings a pleasant reaction and is an excellent means of recovery from excesses of all kinds; but the cold plunge is not for the weakling and in any event a vigorous rubbing must follow.

"Unquestionably a certain amount of bathing is beneficent; and the practise should be begun in infancy. It should be a part of the process of hardening, by which the resistance of the child to untoward external influences should be strengthened. Jacobi points out that there is no uniform method applicable to every child; but the object to be obtained is the invigoration of the peripheral circulation. Slow cutaneous circulation retards the flow of blood in the whole body, impairs the nutrition of the heart and every organ, causing congestion, insufficient function, and disease. Rapid circulation in and under the skin, causing rapid circulation everywhere, propels the totality of blood in the child's body into and through the lungs, where oxygen absorption takes place. The best stimulation for the general circulation (besides exercise) is the stimulation of the skin by cold water and friction. A child of two or three years should have a daily quick cold wash, after a warm bath or while standing in warm water or lying on the attendant's lap or on a mattress. There is then a brisk two minutes' rub, until the surface is dry and warm. All this of course is for a normal, healthy child; cold water and friction are not for a sick or a convalescent child, or one under weight or lacking the necessary vigor.

"As for the adult, . . . no cold plunge and no ice-water bathing, unless you are accustomed to it. No longer than twenty minutes in a bath. A tepid water tub every morning. And a wash with a non-irritating soap once a week. There is no occasion to worry about losing epidermis; germs will find a way in if the system be in a receptive state."

BACTERIOLOGY TWO CENTURIES AGO—That tuberculosis and other similar diseases were regarded by at least one intelligent physician two hundred years ago as caused by microorganisms is indicated by extracts printed in *The Lancet* from a book published in England in 1720 by Benjamin Martin, entitled "A New Theory of Consumptions, more especially of a Phthisis, or consumption of the lungs, wherein inquiry is made concerning the prime essential and hitherto accounted inexplicable cause of that disease so very endemic to this nation." Says an editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, May):

"Those of us who are inclined to think that systematic bacteriology began in the latter part of the nineteenth century would be surprized to know that among the earlier and sometimes vague gropings for the truth of the early eighteenth century, there resulted at least one book with a clear and definite

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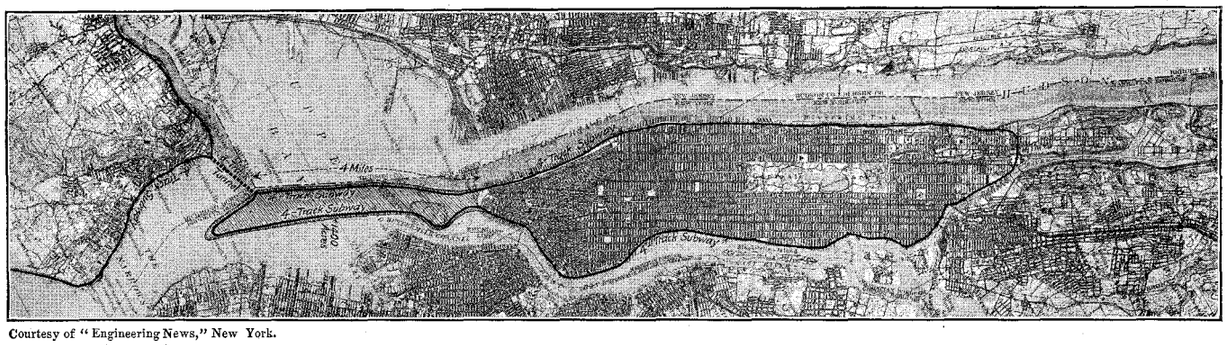


Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

ENLARGING NEW AMSTERDAM BY THE DUTCH METHOD.

Extension of Manhattan southward, proposed by T. Kennard Thomson. Instead of dikes, as in Holland, concrete sea walls are suggested.

purpose. . . . The abstracts of this book . . . are really remarkably clear, and leave no doubt that the author considered tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases like leprosy and syphilis, to be due to specific micro-organisms whose character must vary with the disease. Furthermore, definite ideas are exprest regarding the mode of infection, of secondary infections, and of the metastatic processes seen in some infectious diseases. It is especially interesting to notice that Martin explains, in the same way as is explained to-day, why not all people who are associated with tuberculosis become infected, by his suggestion that possibly the number of *animalcula* is not sufficient to produce trouble, or that the patient in whom they lodge does not furnish good soil for their growth. This is not much further than we have got in the study of infectious diseases to-day.

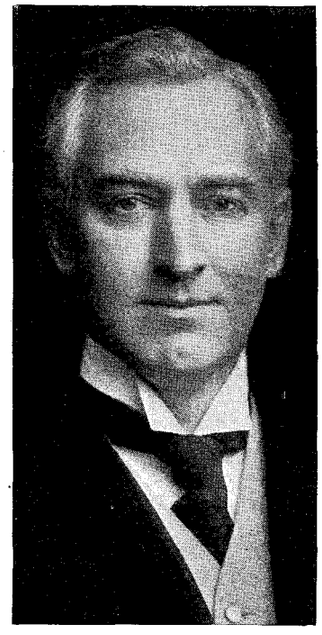
"It would, indeed, be unusually interesting and instructive to make a comparison between the original book of Martin and Pasteur's work, or the latest text-books on bacteriology and infections. The pendulum of medical thought, constantly swinging from one point to another, almost invariably hits a point which has been previously reached; consequently discoveries of old facts are much commoner than the finding of something perfectly new. Possibly this explains to a certain extent the tendency of many continental writers to rediscover anything in scientific medicine that has been previously discovered and discust by an American writer."

A REALLY "GREATER" NEW YORK

NO TERRITORY was actually gained for human use by the annexation of the region that made up the so-called "Greater New York," but T. Kennard Thomson, of this city, has written to Mayor Gaynor proposing a plan that will really add to the available ground of the city, and to the habitable lands of the globe, a strip no less than four miles long. His scheme is to fill in the shallow parts of the upper harbor—a plan that has already been largely carried out by the United States Government in the enlargement of Governor's Island. *Engineering News* (New York, May 11), which prints and comments on the scheme, sees no more difficulty in it than has already been surmounted in the case just noted. Here is Mr. Thomson's letter to the Mayor:

"HON. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,
Mayor of New York.

"SIR: Knowing that you and Mr. Tomkins are deeply interested in the future welfare of New York harbor facilities, I take the liberty of submitting a scheme which it seems would accomplish all that you are after and more, and far more than pay for itself, as it would at once add 1,400 acres of the most valuable waterfront land in the world to New York City, to say nothing of the great increase in the value ofStaten Island.



MR. T. KENNARD THOMSON,

Who would redeem four miles of territory from New York Bay to add to Manhattan Island.

"As an engineer, I know that there are no obstacles to prevent absolutely safe and economical construction.

"My proposition is simply to build substantial sea walls a little over half a mile apart from the Battery toward Staten Island for about four miles.

"Between these sea-walls place two four-track subways and then fill in the remaining space by pumping sand out of the channels.

"From these concrete sea-walls, docks could be built out as required.

"From the end of this new-made land to Staten Island construct an eight-track tunnel, and then encircle Manhattan and Staten islands with four-track tunnels to carry any full-sized freight-car.

"In order to be brief, I have not gone into detail, but it would take a very vivid imagination a long time to think of all the ways in which this would develop Manhattan and Staten islands.

"Trusting that you will persuade the War Department to sanction this means of making New York City the greatest port in the world, I am, Sir,

"Yours respectfully,
"T. KENNARD THOMSON."

Mr. Thomson, in a long communication to the paper named above, urges the advantages of his plan, but the editorial remarks of the *News* itself are perhaps more to the point. It notes that a similar scheme was suggested years ago, but doubts if the city would be wise to fill up its splendid harbor while there is still plenty of unused water frontage available. It says:

"History repeats itself. Twenty-three years ago when New York was scheming to secure the Columbian Exposition, it was proposed to make a site for the Exposition by enlarging Governor's Island and increasing its original area of about 68 acres to about 232 acres. . . . . .

"The Columbian Exposition was secured by Chicago and nearly a score of years later the Federal Government undertook and carried out the work of extending Governor's Island by filling in the shoal water lying to the southward.

"Mr. Thomson's proposal to extend Manhattan Island with the aid of present-day appliances for dredging and transporting material is little more bold than was the proposal to extend Governor's Island twenty-three years ago.

"On the other hand, it is by no means certain that such an encroachment on the water area of the harbor would be on the whole advantageous to New York City. Before any such extension of Manhattan Island is undertaken, the unused water frontage included in the Greater City should be developed. The shores of Long Island and the land abutting on the East River and the Harlem River are as much a part of the port of New York as is the Hudson River frontage on Manhattan Island, where congestion of traffic is just now attracting attention."

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THE ENIGMA OF THE ETHER

THE NECESSITY of supposing some medium to exist throughout space first appeared when light was proved to be a wave-disturbance. Such a disturbance travels from sun to earth in about ten minutes, and during this time it must be on its way through some intervening substance. Efforts to ascertain what this substance is like and what its properties are, have busied physicists for nearly a century. Some of their results are gathered together by Owen Ely, in an interesting article under the above title contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.). Says this writer:

"The first important theory of the ether was developed by Green and others, in the early part of the nineteenth century. The ether was regarded as a kind of incompressible jelly, easily set a-quiver by the motions of the molecules and able to transmit this motion, through its vast bulk, to the ends of space. And yet, for any motions of matter other than the molecular, the ether was thought to act as a perfect fluid. This provision was necessary to limit the ether to transverse vibrations. Owing to the increasing demands which new discoveries in optics made upon the theory, it was abandoned and now retains only historic interest.

"One of the most prominent theories which have been brought forward was that connected with Maxwell's electromagnetic theory of light. The ether was assumed to be a turbulent fluid the particles of which oscillate, revolve, or in some way change their condition, causing the rapidly alternating 'polarizations' which Maxwell used to explain his conception of the electromagnetic wave. . . . But 'polarization' is still little more than a name, and there is yet some discussion as to whether it involves any bodily displacement of the ether.

"The ether having been regarded as a solid and a fluid, it remained to treat it as a gas. This was attempted by several, among them Mendeleef, the chemist. But the results did not seem very satisfactory. Evidently, the ether needed properties of each state of matter, solid, fluid, and gaseous. Rigidity and elasticity of some sort were required, that light should travel in a straight path; the freedom of movement of a perfect fluid was necessary, since apparently there was no friction between matter and ether; and finally its inertness, its failure to affect matter of itself, pointed to a lack of cohesion or activity among its particles. For these reasons, apparently, modern physicists have generally ceased trying to picture ether in terms of matter, but rather are inclined to explain matter in terms of ether. Thus Prof. Osborne Reynolds, who has worked upon his theory for many years, regards the ether as a system of finely packed grains . . . piled up like billiard-balls through the universe; but here and there is a crack or separation, and this vacuum is matter! The encounters of the cracks make up the phenomena of the cosmos.

"Larmor's concept seems somewhat similar, for he regards electrons as 'nuclei of permanent ethereal strains in rapid motion.' Kelvin and his school lay emphasis upon an explanation of the ether's perfect elasticity. Kelvin's famous theory of the ether makes its elasticity 'due to rotational motion—intimate, fine-grained motion throughout the whole ethereal region—motion, not of the nature of locomotion, but circulation in closed curves, returning upon itself—vortex motion, of a kind far more finely grained than any waves of light or any atomic or even electronic structure."

On this assumption, the writer goes on to tell us, Sir Oliver Lodge calculates that in each cubic millimeter of ether—about one-fifteen-thousandth of a cubic inch—there must be "the energy of a million-horse-power station working continuously for forty million years!" Mr. Ely suggests, however, that we can not logically evolve an ether from the properties of matter and also assert that those properties, in turn, depend on the ether. Mathematicians have tried in several ways to calculate the structure of the ether from the observed phenomena of light and electricity; but some of the results are obviously incorrect, as when the ether is figured out to be made up of grains or elements comparable in size to that of the electrons of which atoms are now believed to be constituted. Either the electrons must be larger or the ether-structure infinitely finer. Much labor has been expended to find out whether there is friction between matter and ether, but none has been found. A moving body apparently does not pull the ether along with it. Mr. Ely says in conclusion:

"Perhaps nothing has contributed so much to the possible development of a theory of the ether as the electron theory, which has done so much to reduce phenomena to the interplay of the electro-static, magnetic, and inductive forces of charged atoms. These forces, together with matter, which may be simply their source in the ether, and gravitation, which is probably an electro-static effect, constitute the whole problem of the ether. The ultimate task is to explain them as varieties of motion in the fundamental stuff.

"To sum up, it is apparent that the problem of the ether, the greatest enigma of all time, can not be solved by one group or generation or class of scientists. It claims the work of specialists in many fields. While each may see the task from his viewpoint alone, it is worthy of attack from many standpoints. To analyze and classify a nearly infinite variety of phenomena to reach the root-causes of nature, requires the genius of the investigator. To arrange the data in the most logical relationships requires the work of the theorists. To condense and reduce these relations to the simplest and most elegant form the brain of the mathematician is necessary. To appreciate the ultimate significance of those factors which the others use but as the material of their building, the philosopher is final critic. And to make the results of all the others of interest and value to the human race as a whole, the interpreter must picture them in simplest phrase and most apt illustration."

SUGAR FROM PALM-TREES

IT IS PERHAPS not surprizing that from a tier of provinces in Cambodia sugar is exported to the value of $80,000 annually, but the further information that this sugar comes not from cane, nor from the sugar-beet, nor from any variety of fruit, but from a species of palm-tree, puts us face to face with conditions that are little known to most readers. The fact that sugar is a common product of the maple should lead us to infer that other trees may also have sugar in their sap, so that the discovery of a sugar-palm ought not to be astonishing. This palm, we read, will grow anywhere in the tropics, and its product may conceivably play an important part in the development of warm countries. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"It has often been stated that there are a very large number of plants yielding sugar, such as the beet, sugar-cane, sorghum, etc. It would be easy to predict that the palm-tree, which yields palm-wine and also alcohol, would be able also to furnish sugar; for wine is simply diluted alcohol, and this alcohol is always the result of a special change of sugar under the influence of particular ferments.

"The fact is that in Cambodia the natives are not content with obtaining from the 'thnot' palms that grow abundantly in this country, the fermented liquor or palm-wine, so well known in other countries; they call the tree the 'sugar-palm,' precisely because they obtain from it a dark sugar that they use in making cakes.

"Quite naturally, as for the preparation of the wine, they first collect the sap of the tree, which contains the saccharine matter, and they do this at the close of the flowering period, and from the flower itself, about December. They begin by protecting the flowers from the sun's rays by the use of the tree's own leaves. Then, during three hours each morning, they compress the flowers with a wooden clamp of special form, having flattened ends for the female flower and rounded for the male. The evening of the third day, at sunset, they cut the ends of the petals, and there issues a very sweet sap which they receive in bamboo tubes. The tube remains in place during the night and the collection is continued for three nights; during the day the tube is removed and protected as much as possible from the sun's heat, to prevent souring; and as alcoholic fermentation is not desired, a piece of charred bark is placed in the bottom of the vessel to stop fermentation. . . . .

"The sugary liquid, practically a solution of sugar in water, is turned into a brass kettle which is put over the fire and evaporation proceeds as in more advanced systems of sugar-making. When this evaporation has proceeded sufficiently far,

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and the sirup is thick enough, it is run into molds made of palm-leaves. Finally, there is obtained a blackish, lumpy sugar, containing much impurity and used in the form of cakes.

"A whole range of provinces in Cambodia is engaged in this industry, and the palm-sugar is exported to the amount of $80,000 annually."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BLIGHT OF THE GAS-TANK

WE ARE wont to accept the huge gas-holder meekly as a great fact of nature—inconceivably ugly, frightfully obtrusive, bulking large wherever it should not. We are given courage to raise our heads and question its right to obtrude, by a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, May 6), Mr. Frank Richards, who is so rash as to suggest that some other way of solving the problems of gas-storage and distribution might conceivably be devised and the community so rid of an incubus. A single group of gas-holders may lower the value of surrounding property by hundreds of thousands of dollars and make a soiled spot of slum-growth on an otherwise immaculate residence region. This being the case, the question asked in Mr. Richards' title, "By What Right?" begins to seem reasonable. He says:

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GRANT'S TOMB DISFIGURED BY A HUGE GAS-TANK IN THE BACKGROUND.

"The simple question is as to the permissible retention of the ancient methods of gas-storage and distribution, with special reference to the protuberant gas-holder, and this from the view-point of neither the gas-producer nor the gas-consumer, as such, but of the general and long-suffering public. . . . . .

"It happens that the method of storing and distributing the gas can not be indifferent to the otherwise disinterested public, for it touches all at more than one sensitive point, and in an objectionable way which should not be tolerated or permitted, except in so far as it may be unavoidable. We have been so familiar for so many years with the sight of the supreme uglifier in every large outlook in every city in the land that we do not realize the unsightliness of it; we do not think to protest against it, or, in fact, in any way to question its presence. Who has thought of asking by what right the gas-holder intrudes, or has suggested its expulsion if its necessity and right are not proven and upheld?

"The question is so far from ever having been formulated that the gas-holder has never treated the public as in any way entitled to an explanation or a justification wherever and whenever it has chosen to plant itself. It has no doubt at times had to establish certain legal rights to locate, but always upon the unquestioningly conceded assumption of the imperative necessity of it. Is it so necessary and indispensable? If so, it should be 'up to' the gas people to prove it in the light of the present century. When it came to proving the necessity of the telegraph-poles they quickly fled the city streets.

"Few realize how bad the case is, or, indeed, have given the matter any thought at all, and it would seem to be an opportune time to stir things up. Civic pride is becoming alert and restive. We are beginning to take an interest in the appearance and condition of our cities, and many movements are on foot for their betterment. But what shall we do with the gas-holder? . . . . . .

"We could get pictures from . . . every large city, showing them all to be nuclei of desolation and responsible for the depreciation of property values amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of millions of dollars. It is not for the present writer to estimate the amount of this depreciation, but it would be well for real-estate experts to be doing some figuring upon the problem.

"Suppose that some day there should come to some one the assurance in advance that the gas-holders in the cities would all have to go (and the gas companies are likely to be themselves the first to realize it), what an attractive and promising speculation it would be to quietly buy up all the depreciated property in these gas-blighted neighborhoods.

"The gas-holder is simply to-day the survival of the unfit, if not of the unfittest, and it seems more tenacious of life than any other thing of which we have record. Nothing can be more certain than that if the gas business were beginning as a new business to-day it would not begin with the absurdly low-pressure service now in use, but it began in that way a hundred years ago and has not changed. . . . Just think of it. Ordinary city gas is transmitted and stored and distributed at pressures so minute as not to be measurable in pounds to the square inch, as we commonly measure and record pressures, nor even in ounces, but in tenths of an inch of water. . . . Why, a boy with a tin bean-blower could give you double that pressure. A familiar boy's trick is to blow into a burner against the pressure, filling the pipes with air and putting out the lights.

"And yet the existence of the gas-holder is absolutely conditional upon the retention of these low pressures, these pressures of a hundred years ago, in storage and in distribution. Any, even a slight, increase of pressure would be death to the gas-holder at once. Take any one of the largest gas-holders and an increase of one pound in the pressure within it would require an addition to the weight on the top of about 2,000 tons. This would give a steel top over three inches thick, an effective armor against aeroplane bombs. . . . . .

"It is, of course, familiar to every one that the rate of gas consumption varies throughout the entire 24 hours, what is called the 'peak' load coming between sundown and midnight, with a smaller peak in the morning. When the peak is on, the consumption is, of course, several times as great as, for instance, in the small hours when the day is young, and a pipe transmission which would be sufficient if it could be continued uniformly all day and all night is altogether unable to maintain the supply when the demand is greatest.

"It is said, therefore, and this is the special excuse for the added monstrosities of recent years, that we must have the big gas-holders to take care of the peak load. Certainly, if we retain both the low-pressure transmission and the low-pressure distribution.

"With the two or three inches of water pressure the gas can not be rushed through the pipes. With a pressure increased to only 15 pounds to the square inch the volume of the gas would be reduced one-half, and it could be driven along at more than four times the present speed, so that pipes of the same size as now in use would transmit eight times the quantity of gas, or as much in three hours as can now be sent through in the 24 hours. This surely would be at a speed sufficient to take care of the peak load, and supply all consumers at all times without the waiting in gas-holders by the way. In this way we have at once a suggestion for the beginning of reform."

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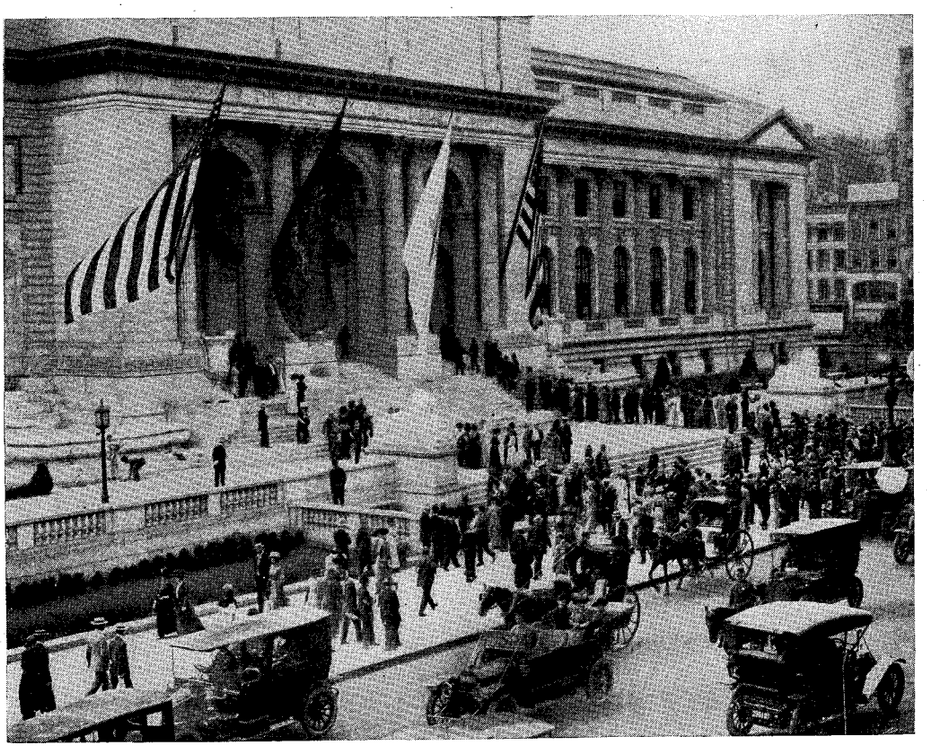
LETTERS AND ART

THE LIBRARY OPENED

IN THIS age of steel frame buildings covered with stone facings one building will stand for New York's sincerity. It is the new public library formally opened on May 23. "It is built as the ancients built—for eternity," says the New York *Tribune*. The vault of the rotunda is a true vault, not a veneer hung from supports above. The walls are solid masonry. The roof is masonry, tiling, and metal. Steel has been used only where the ancients would have used wood. This building has been often described and its external features have been open to contemplation during the slow progress of its erection. Some of the things revealed for the first time when the public took possession are sketched by *The Tribune* as follows:



SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY.

The President, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of the City of New York, and many distinguished men took part in the opening ceremonies. Following these exercises 15,000 formed in line and inspected the building.

"As a mechanism and as a masterpiece of convenience, the library is believed to be without equal in the world. It has facilities, both ordinary and extraordinary, never before attempted. There is a reading-room for the blind. There is a charming little room for children, with diminutive chairs and low tables, quite in the manner of a nursery, over which a motherly superintendent will have charge. There are eight private rooms for the use of scholars. It was remembered, for instance, that Rear-Admiral Mahan wrote his monumental works on the influence of sea power almost entirely in the public rooms of the Astor Library.

"The crowning glory of the edifice, however, is the great reading-room, the largest in the world, on the top floor at the rear, surmounting the stack-room. It is 295 feet long, 77 feet wide, and 50 feet high, with ceilings painted to simulate the cloud-drifted sky. Bisecting it is a double, rood screen 84 feet wide and divided into arches, the purpose of which is to serve the delivery staff, to each member of which one of the arches is apportioned. Gustav Kobbé has described this screen in part as follows:

"'Elegant in proportion, simple and dignified in design, with beautiful carved Corinthian columns and gracefully arched doors, it carries the beholder back to the old English abbeys. The material is quartered American oak.'

"Woodwork plays a conspicuous part in the color scheme of the whole building. It blends with the marbles and the mosaics and reflects the tone of the gorgeous ceilings. Nearly half a million square feet of Circassian walnut, French walnut, and Indiana oak have been used, but the proportion of native to foreign wood is as five to one. The care spent upon this detail work was one of the causes that contributed to the length of time it took the library to rise.

"'A century hence,' said John Carrère, 'the classic perfection attained by the artizans who executed this carving, then softened by the patina of time, will have rendered this work an antique that will be much appreciated. How could such a result have been hastily attained? Time is indeed precious, but it is economically expended when the result is so satisfactory.'

"The books themselves, the treasure around which the rest of the library is built, are housed in a stack-room directly beneath the main reading-room, comprized of seven stories, each seven feet high. They have an impressive monotony of perspective, regular, severe, and almost surgically aseptic. The framework is latticed steel and the shelves of bronze. No reader, however privileged, will be allowed inside. His call slip will come down to the attendants through one of many pneumatic tubes, and elevators will carry the book he wishes back to him. There are 63 miles of shelves in the stack-room alone, and 27 miles more in other rooms devoted to special departments, making 90 miles in shelf-room in all."

President Taft, in his address at the opening of the library, dwelt on the marvelous facilities for distribution that this library possesses, saying:

"It is not in the treasures of the various collections that go to make up this library that its chief value consists, wonderful as these are, and much as we are indebted to the Astors and James Lenox for the money, labor, and pain expended in their gathering. It is not in the number of volumes or pamphlets or manuscripts that this library stands out first in the world, for I believe, considered from that standpoint, it is only the sixth or seventh greatest collection, but it is in the facility of circulation and in the immense number of books that are distributed each year for use to the citizens and residents of New York and vicinity, that this library easily takes the first rank."

The combination of the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, supplemented by Mr. Carnegie's branch libraries, seems to Mr. Taft the great distinguishing fact to be recognized in this particular library system. By this consolidation "the possible benefit for the individual contained in each is now distributed and brought within the easy and beneficial use of every New Yorker." Further:

"A library which affords constant reference and reading-room facilities to 1,700 people, and which circulates through sixty branches its books, at the rate of 8,000,000 a year, accomplishes so much more in the popular dissemination of knowledge than any other library in the world, that the men who conceived the plan and who had the energy, tact, patience, and knowledge with which to execute it, are those whom I would congratulate to-day. It is to the librarian and trustees of these various foundations that I would convey my profound felicitations."

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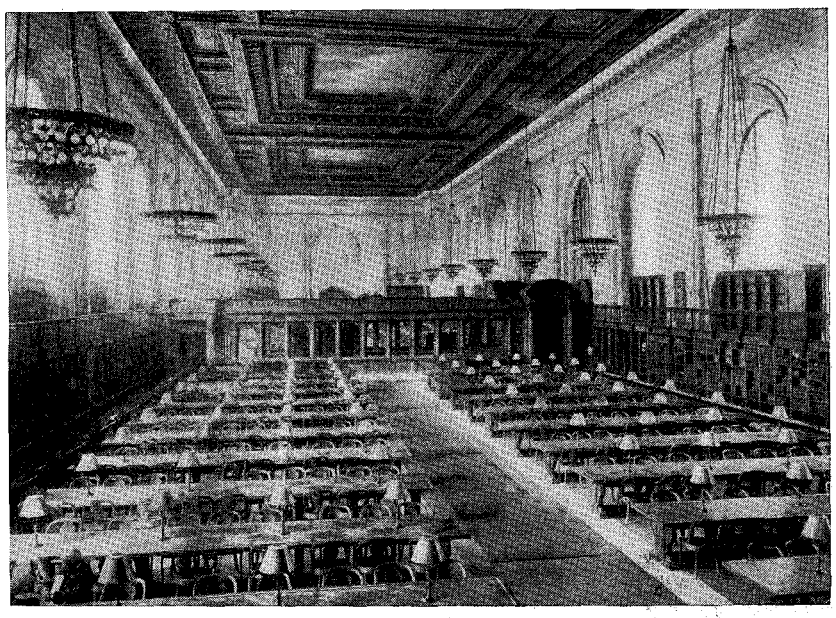
A "VICTIM OF AMERICAN DOLLARS"

AMERICA is pictured as a sort of demogorgon destroying those who come to it from abroad. So the Berlin *Mittag Zeitung* accounts for the cause of Gustav Mahler's death in Vienna on May 18, laying it directly to the "nerve-racking and peculiar demands of American art." No German artist who has not the reserve and strength of a Schumann-Heink can hope to survive these demands, this paper adds. It seems, however, to shift part of the real responsibility to the sufferers themselves since it draws up a list of casualties to accompany Mahler's, calling the figures therein "victims of the dollar." It does not readily appear that a true sequiter is established in each case, but here is the list:

"Henriette Sontag, who died in Mexico from cholera in 1854, despite warnings against the folly of a trip to America at that time; Bogumil Davison, who died in Dresden in 1872 from the effects of nervous prostration with which he had been afflicted since his American tour six years previous; Fanny Moran Olden, who died in 1905, also from nervous prostration brought on by an American tour; Fanny Janauschek, who was financially ruined by American investments and died poverty-stricken in the United States in 1904; two German bassos, Karl and Emil Fischer, who went to America with big German reputations, only to sink to the level of mediocrities as a result of settling down there; the tenor, Jovdworsky, who was 'exploited' in the United States to such an extent that he had to return to Germany as a second-rate artist; Rosa Sucher, whose star was ever in the descendant as soon as her American tour ended; Ottilie Genée, who lost her fortune in American theatrical undertakings; Leopold Damrosch and Anton Seidl, both 'victims of American overwork,' and finally, Heinrich Conried, 'who died sooner than was necessary on account of overexertions in New York.'"

Mr. Mahler remained four years in New York, first as a conductor of opera at the Metropolitan, later as the leader of the Philharmonic orchestra. His career with that organization was troublous, but the fault does not yet seem to be established. Certain journals expect a public airing of the matter, from threats made by the musician's wife. Mr. Krehbiel in the New York *Tribune* asserts that Mr. Mahler "was a sick man when he came to New York," adding:

"His troubles with the administration of the Philharmonic were of his own creation, for he might have had the absolute power which he enjoyed for a space in Vienna had he desired it. He was paid a sum of money which ought to have seemed to him fabulous from the day on which he came till the day when his labors ended, and the money was given to him ungrudgingly, tho the investment was a poor one for the opera company which brought him to America and the concert organizations which kept him here. He was looked upon as a great

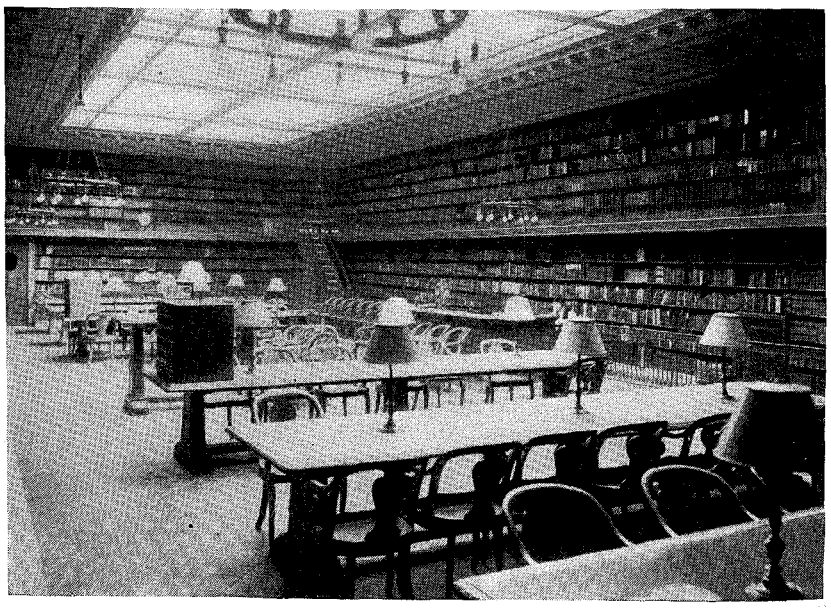


MAIN READING-ROOM OF THE NEW LIBRARY.

artist, and possibly he was one, but he failed to convince the people of New York of the fact, and therefore his American career was not a success. His influence was not helpful but prejudicial to good taste. It is unpleasant to say such things, but a sense of duty demands that they be said."

Mr. Finck, of *The Evening Post*, takes a more favorable view, tho he suggests that while "music is the most emotional of the arts, and the most intoxicating, unless its devotees cultivate moderation, it is apt to lead them to excesses." Mr. Mahler, he thinks, lacked the necessary constitution for such strains:

"He worked and fought too hard, and now he is no more. He was both a creator and a conductor, and it was this dual capacity, combined with his pronounced individuality, that put a special stamp on everything he did. Wagner said of Liszt that when he played he did not simply perform the music, but recreated it. In the same way, Mahler recreated whatever he interpreted. He made a Bach suite a sensation of the musical season; he conducted the 'Flying Dutchman' overture so that one could smell the salt breezes of the stormy sea and hear the whistling of the wind in the masts; he made Beethoven's hackneyed symphonies seem new, and was the first conductor who revealed the full grandeur of the funeral march in the 'Eroica'; and he brought out all that is best in the works of the contemporary German composers, notably his friend Richard Strauss. His creative impulse sometimes made him retouch the orchestral coloring of the music of former epochs so as to make it sound as it would if the respective composers had lived today. For this he was violently abused, tho he left the scores unaltered for others to follow the letter instead of the spirit. Adverse criticism never daunted him, for he knew he was doing missionary work for masterpieces. Once his patience gave way: being accused of having come across the Atlantic to teach Americans how music should be performed, he demurred, but added that neither had he come over here to be taught."



THE REFERENCE LIBRARY.

These very qualities, however, partake of viciousness in Mr. Krehbiel's view:

"It is a fatuous notion of foreigners that

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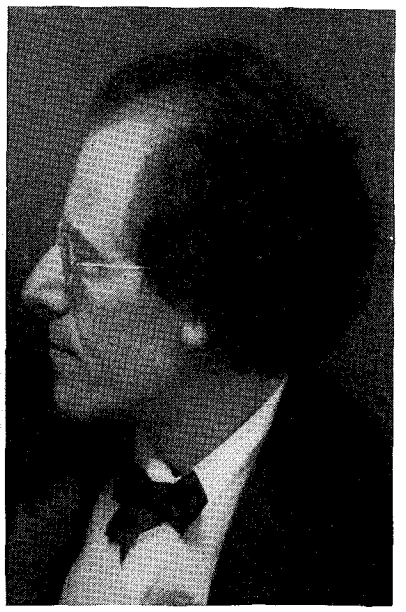
Americans know nothing about music in its highest forms. Only of late years have the European newspapers begun to inform their readers that the opera in New York has some significance. Had their writers on music been students they would have known that for nearly a century New Yorkers have listened to singers of the highest class—singers that the people of the musical centers of the European continent were never permitted to hear. Mr. Mahler early learned a valuable lesson at the opera, but he never learned it in the concert-room. He never discovered that there were Philharmonic subscribers who had inherited not only their seats from their parents and grandparents, but also their appreciation of good music.



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GUSTAV MAHLER,

The latest of Germany's sacrifices at the shrine of the "American dollar."

"He never knew, or if he knew he was never willing to acknowledge, that the Philharmonic audience would be as quick to resent an outrage on the musical classics as a corruption of the Bible or Shakespeare. He did not know that he was doing it, or if he did he was willing wantonly to insult their intelligence and taste by such things as multiplying the voices in a Beethoven symphony (an additional kettledrum in the 'Pastoral,' for instance), by cutting down the strings and doubling the flutes in Mozart's G minor, by fortifying the brass in Schubert's C major until the sweet Vienna singer of nearly a century ago seemed a modern Malay running amuck, and—most monstrous of all his doings—starting the most poetical and introspective of all of Schumann's overtures—that to 'Manfred'—with a cymbal clash like that which sets Mazeppa's horse on his wild gallop in Liszt's symphonic poem. And who can ever forget the treatment of the kettledrums which he demanded of his players? Wooden-headed sticks, not only in Beethoven's ninth symphony, but even in Weber's 'Oberon' overture!

"But the man is dead and the catalog might as well be closed. Of the unhappy relations which existed between him and the Philharmonic Society's promoters it would seem to be a duty to speak; but the subject is unpleasant; those most interested know the facts; the injury that has been done can not be undone, and when it becomes necessary the history may be unfolded in its entirety. It were best if it could be forgotten."

He will be remembered most favorably for his work at the Metropolitan, where he revived Mozart and renovated Wagner. In the Boston *Transcript* Mr. H. T. Parker thus recalls him:

"He believed Wagner's operas over-long and their movement sluggish. Accordingly he made many 'cuts,' especially in 'Tristan,' which irritated the purists, and he sped the pace, which was sore vexation to those that love the slow tempi of Baireuth. On the other hand, he never let the orchestral sonorities overwhelm the singers, and above all other conductors of Wagner's operas in this generation in America, he kept the music ceaselessly plastic. In 'Tristan,' in particular, the orchestra was like a changeful sea upon which were borne the passion and the fate of the lovers. The listener had no sense of carefully meditated design, of pedantic care; yet Mr. Mahler never relaxed the continuity and the ecstatic and the tragic march of the music.

He seemed not to seek emphases, to mold contours, to bear heavily upon climaxes, yet hardly a phrase missed its due accent; the melodic flow was rich and unforced, the climaxes rose and fell. With 'Tristan' and with 'Die Walküre' no less, the music-drama seemed to create itself out of itself, to gather the hearer into its emotional and musical life and bear him upon it. The intensity of the execution was at one with the amplitude of the design."

CASTING WHISTLER IN THE SHADE

JUST WHEN it seems about settled that the world is to be given up to young men, the English appear to be trying to thwart this tendency by discovering new geniuses in old men. Of course no one now disputes the worthiness of William de Morgan to his late elevation in the world of letters, but the recent attempt to deify Walter Greaves in the world of art does not find unanimous approval. Mr. Greaves, it appears, is a man of seventy who in earlier years was a pupil and assistant of Whistler. He still cherishes the memory of his former master, tho he repeats the story that Whistler forbade him to exhibit any work without his permission. These facts now contribute to a newspaper sensation in London; art critics are writing of "The New Whistler," "An Art Romance," and hailing "An Unknown Master Discovered." His pictures, on view in a London gallery, now sell for £200 or more, whereas formerly they barely changed hands at the price of ten or fifteen shillings. The critics of the daily press are inclined to praise Mr. Greaves at Whistler's expense, but the writers in the weekly literary journals come forward with more subdued judgments. The story of Mr. Greaves's relations with Whistler is interesting, however. This is how *The Westminster Gazette* (London) gives it:

"Mr. Walter Greaves and his brother were the sons of a Chelsea boat-builder. In the late fifties they came into the service of Whistler, then living at 7, Lindsay-row. They 'used to get ready his colors and canvases, prepare the gray distemper ground which he so liked working upon, and painted the mackerel-back pattern on the frames—in fact, attended to all the routine work of the studio.' Mr. Walter Greaves, it is of interest to know, helped Whistler with the Leyland Room, and, he says, 'painted part of the ceiling.' The brothers worked for Whistler for nearly twenty years, in one way or another. In their younger days they used to row the artist about on the river, 'sometimes spending the whole night on the water.' Before they came to Whistler, the brothers had begun to paint, and they painted the scenes they knew—Hammersmith, the Chelsea River, Cremorne. Whistler taught Mr. Walter Greaves to etch, and sometimes corrected his plates. And once Mr. Walter Greaves threw a stone through Carlyle's window and made that philosopher very angry. Working in this environment, under circumstances approximating so closely to those under which the artists of bygone days invariably gained their knowledge, it would have been only reasonable to expect that these young men, already disposed to paint, should have developed into professional artists of the Whistler school. But they seem to have made no effort to come before the public in that capacity. . . . Mr. Greaves says: 'Whistler would never allow us to exhibit anything without his permission, and always insisted on our mentioning that we were "pupils of Whistler."' In the light of the present exhibition, one can realize the good-humored kindliness that dictated both the restriction and its accompanying salve to the feelings of his devoted admirers and assistants. Whistler knew."

The London *Times* critic implies his approval of Mr. Greaves on patriotic grounds, seeing the artist as "intensely English." Whereas "Whistler, no doubt, helped to make him an artist, he did not make him a cosmopolitan like so many of his followers, and he has kept almost entirely free of the Japanese element in Whistler's art." *The Daily Graphic* compares Whistler's work unfavorably with that of Greaves. "We look at Greaves's pictures and think of old Chelsea; we look at Whistler's and think of—Whistler." As if in rebuttal of these observations a writer in the London *Outlook* observes:

"Hard upon the solemn ravings over Post-Impressionism comes the discovery of a new master, heralded with pleasing unanimity in the entire press. No doubt about it this time—a pupil of Whistler, who taught Whistler all he knew. Whistler, deluded soul, puffed to the limit of his possible expansion in his day, was, in a way, and in his very peculiar way, all right. But that was a long time ago. The memory of his highly

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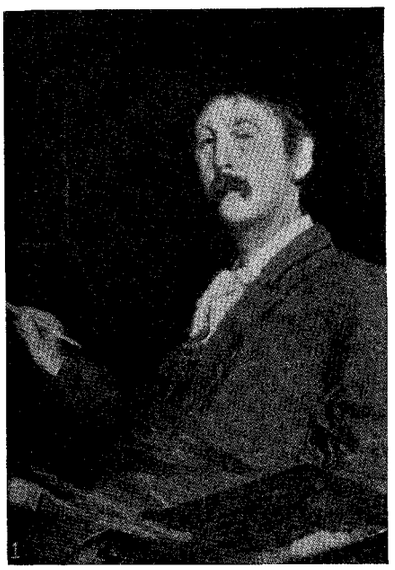


1. PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST.

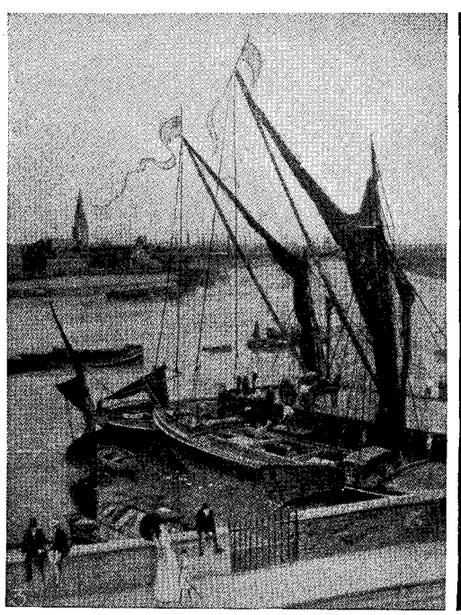
2. BOAT-RACE DAY, HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE.

No. 1 is attributed to the artist in the Greaves Catalog, but Mr. Joseph Pennell asserts that Whistler himself painted the head. The same authority also questions the accuracy of the catalog in asserting that No. 2 was painted and exhibited in 1862 prior to his acquaintance with Whistler or before the latter had painted any of his bridge pictures.

studied toilet and his militant tuft of bleached hair is waning. He may not to-day be quite the artist he was. Indeed, we have discovered that a student who waited on the master drew soulful boats before the butterfly ever thought of the beauty of barges, and many years after—perhaps twenty—the first boat becomes a better boat than the second. It becomes so by a peculiar quality of soulfulness in boats. Mr. Whistler's boats, admirable even yet, remind one irresistibly of Whistler. Mr. Greaves's boats, suddenly taking souls to themselves as well as sails, remind one of—boats. It is convincing art criticism, of course. One would prefer a drawing of a boat to remind one of a boat, rather than to make one think of Whistler, but after all it *is* the business of the art critic to recognize a boat as a boat long before he recognizes its resemblance to the dapper American master."

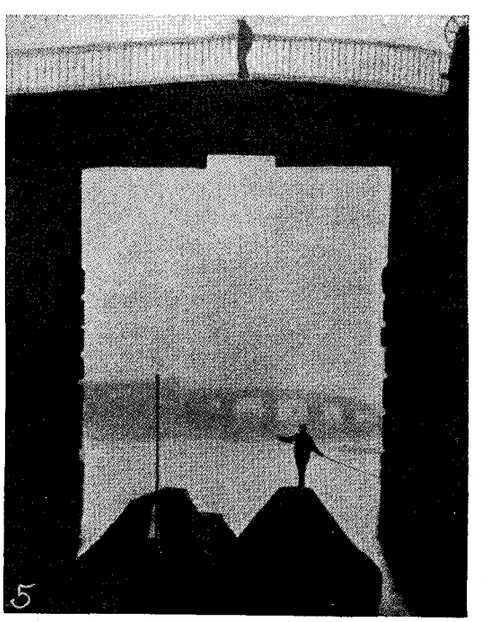
Oddly enough just at this moment a letter written by Whistler to Walter Greaves turns up in an American auction-room. In part it covers the point of the prohibition laid by the master upon his pupils of making use of his ideas. It is well known that he used to lay claim to certain "odd bits" in Venice as belonging exclusively to him, warning others not to "spoil" them by trying to do them. This is the letter as the New York *Times* reprints it:

"The doctor [presumably Seymour Haden] mentioned accidentally that you spoke of painting a blue picture of your sister, Mrs. Ranger. Now, my dear boy, just reflect for a minute and don't let my own pet pupil unconsciously do what he would be indignant if another were to attempt, for you know my picture of little Miss Leyland in blue cashmere and velvet—in short, the arrangement in blue—you know how jolly it is, and of course I shall paint it directly I have time. Of course I know it is quite natural that you and Harry should see nature as I have made her known to you."



3. UNLOADING THE BARGE.

4. "TINNIE" (ALICE GREAVES).



5. PASSING UNDER OLD BATTERSEA BRIDGE.

Joseph Pennell believes that unless steps are taken to determine Greaves's place in the art world, confusion will result between his work and Whistler's, for already "much of Greaves's work has been foisted upon the public as Whistler's."

PICTURES BY WALTER GREAVES, ONCE WHISTLER'S PUPIL, NOW HIS RIVAL.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

MISSIONARY GIFTS NOT FALLING OFF

HERE AND THERE in the secular press it is asserted that in spite of the great campaign conducted by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, there is a decrease in the missionary offerings. The editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, New York) admits that the statements may be true "in the form in which they are made." One statement is to the effect that some of the leading boards show "deficits." While such a declaration is true "on the face of it," yet "it does not carry with it the additional important fact that these boards face a deficit, not because of decreased offerings, but because of overappropriation." The editor of this journal goes on to give some specific instances:

"This is notably true of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, which at its last meeting reported a *deficit* of approximately $60,000, while at the same time there was noted an *increase* in the offerings of the churches of over $25,000. The deficit resulted from a large overappropriation last year.

"The statement has also been made that some boards show an actual decrease in income. This statement would be true of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions from last year's statistical showing, but does not mention the important fact that because of a change in the fiscal year the report last year was for *eleven* months instead of *twelve*. Dr. Robert E. Speer, the secretary of that Board, reports that if twelve months be compared with twelve months there has been a marked upward tendency, amounting to nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

"The facts are at hand which would make possible a more complete analysis, but the above are fair samples of the situation which would be found to exist if the particulars are taken up in detail.

"In our own Church the treasurer's report of advances last year may be summarized as follows:

Annual Conferences (except immediate advance)	$68,079.70
Annuities, legacies and miscellaneous receipts	4,438.12
Special gifts	15,070.46
Immediate advance (cash)	51,303.04
Making a grand total of	$138,891.32

"This is one of the largest advances made in the past twenty years of the Missionary Society's history. In tabulating the reports from 165 churches in the cities which were touched by last year's national campaign of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, it appears that there was a total increase of $48,867 in the foreign missionary offerings of these churches. This increase, covering so wide an area, surely finds no parallel in all previous history of Methodist missionary finance.

"The American Board of Commissioners reports that last year they were $77,000 ahead of the preceding year.

"The United Brethren gained 20 per cent.

"The Reformed Church in America reports an increase of 20 per cent.

"The Dutch Reformed Church had a deficit of $20,000 last year, which was wiped out and they were able to make an advance of $20,000 this year.

"The Protestant Episcopal Church, in spite of the fact that they have lost by death two very large givers, report an increase in gifts from congregations of more than $30,000. The secretary reports that before the Laymen's Missionary Movement began its work their total receipts were $766,000 and they now receive $985,000, a total increase of $219,000."

The churches of Canada, too, are reported to have increased the total of their missionary offerings 35 per cent. since the Laymen's Missionary Movement began its work. Finally:

"Taking all of the churches of North America, it will be found that the total contributions for foreign missions for the years

1908, 1909, 1910, were	$33,127,491
1905, 1906, 1907, were	26,559,206
Making a total increase of	$6,568,285

"In addition to the above not less than $3,000,000 has been subscribed to foreign missions in large amounts, a large part of which can be directly traced to the impetus given by the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

"It is true that the Laymen's Missionary Movement has fallen far short of the expectations of many, but, as was brought out clearly at the recent meeting of the National Committee in Boston, the difficulty is not with the Movement but with the expectations. As a matter of fact the magnitude of the task was seriously underestimated, but it is a cause for great thanksgiving that marked progress is being made."

SUNDAY IN THE NAVY

"SUNDAY IN THE NAVY has gone to ——," said a sailor in the hearing of an officer in the Atlantic squadron, and the remark led the officer to write to the New York *Evening Post* a letter telling how the observance of the day has disappeared from shipboard. It is not written in a narrow spirit of criticism, says that journal in introducing it, "but with a view of presenting conditions as they are, together with an analysis of effects, as they have been observed, of disregarding Sunday as a day of rest." Whether right or wrong, observes *The Evening Post*, "what he says is competent first-hand criticism, not intended to be a mere attack, but to point out a condition which deserves attention, if not remedying." The blame is given by this officer to the Admiral who, "designated to command a fleet or a division, and having perhaps but a year or eighteen months to serve, proceeds to map out work for his command as if everything ended with his retirement." Further:

"The men to-day are not getting education, training, thorough methodical reiteration. They are subjected to a cramming process like backward college students before an examination. An admiral makes out a program to cover a quarter or half a year with designated employment for every week day in the whole period. Everything is foreseen and planned ahead. Life is arranged beforehand by schedule to work like the time-table of a great railroad system. Officers and men are to be reduced to machines, and, to be strictly fair and truthful, days and hours are specified for recreation, for a specified recreation for these machines.

"Strangely enough, one important factor is left out of consideration: nature. Men are not machines, but human beings, and sailors are particularly human. Kipling's dictum that 'Single men in barracks don't grow into plaster saints' could *mutatis mutandis* be applied to sailors as well as to soldiers. Then nature includes rain, fog, wind, storm. These trifles are not taken into account. Result: when they interfere, not having been foreseen, and the comprest schedule having to be carried out, something must give way.

"Usually the first thing to go is the men's Sabbath. By putting in a hard day's work on Sunday the coaling-ship ordered for Friday or Saturday and prevented by stress of weather can be accomplished and still permit of the scheduled this or that Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, so as to go on with the foreordained this or that on Thursday and Friday so that the end of the month or the end of the quarter may see everything accomplished as planned and the huge bulk of work undertaken be reported with pride to Washington accomplished.

"And so we coal ship on Sunday; or, because a storm has delayed it till Monday, we spend all day Sunday in the turrets or at the secondary battery getting ready therefor. The ship is painted, the decks shellacked, the battalion gotten ready for landing, etc. This is the period of strenuousness and 'Sunday in the Navy has gone to ——,' as I heard a man say not long ago. We are treating this way in piping times of peace [men] whom we would like to retain for life, but whom we could count on for four years, and four years are ample training time for a man-of-war's man. Four years of careful, unhurried, methodical, systematic training are ample—but the strenuous admiral, anxious to close his career with six months of immediate, visible, and to him creditable, accomplishment, crowds it all into that time at the expense of the enlisted men's Sunday, a time which should be as inalienably his for reading, letter-

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writing, smoking, yarn-spinning, and mere lazy sleep and recuperation, for turning his thought inward, self-communion, as is the meal hour or the silence on the berth deck after taps. There is a limit to all enterprise and endeavor. Beyond that limit men must be pushed, then driven. Driving such active, willing, uncomplaining, intelligent, faithful workers as make up the bulk of the crew of this ship is criminal."

"GIDEONS" AND BIBLES

PLACING Bibles in hotel rooms where transient guests may read them is a work mainly accomplished by a society known as "The Gideons." This is the "Christian Commercial Travelers' Association of America" and had its origin in 1899 in Boscobel, Wis., where two chance visitors in the same hotel agreed "that their profession was in need of an organization for Christian fellowship." There are 600,000 commercial travelers in the United States, and of this number only 50,000 are active Christians, says *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). The "live wires" in this class number 8,000 and they are called Gideons. "If a Gideon isn't a live wire he isn't a Gideon." The Bible propaganda of the Gideons arose in this way:

"The morals of the 'Knight of the Road' in the past, taken as a class, have not been all that could be desired, but in the twelve years in which the Gideons have been working 'a remarkable change for better,' says Secretary W. E. Henderson, 'has taken place.'

"GIDEONS" WITH BIBLES FOR CHICAGO HOTELS.

This society, composed of commercial travelers, has placed more than 65,000 Bibles in over 600 hotels.

"Two years ago Mr. N. W. Dennett, one of the trustees of the Gideons, learned when in England that the commercial travelers of Great Britain were placing Bibles in hotel rooms. The idea seemed a splendid one, so the Gideons decided to put a Bible in each guest room of every hotel in America.

"To-day they have placed over 65,000 Bibles in over 600 hotels and are rapidly increasing this number. The American Bible Society, which supplies the books at one-third less than cost, on account of the Gideons' demands and those of the others are six months behind their orders.

"It takes a considerable sum to pay for 65,000 Bibles. In many of the cities the churches have volunteered to supply the hotels. In some places prominent and wealthy men have paid for the Bibles in the hotels. In Kansas City a big manufacturer employing many salesmen, being convinced of the value of the work, supplied an entire hotel. Then too the lonely traveling man who has been cheered up by the Holy Book in the room has sent in his mite.

"The Gideons have been exploited in the papers principally as distributors of Bibles. But they do much other work. The members, active business men, carry the gospel to their fellow travelers as man to man. They hold meetings in hotels and have camps in most of the big cities. Every noon from 12 to 12:45 throughout the United States in hotel rooms and offices, wherever they may be, the Gideons hold a service of prayer.

"The Bibles placed in the hotels are very seldom carried off. But there are instances to the contrary. A bell boy in Denver took one from a room and was caught with it. 'Honest, boss,' he said, 'it's the best book I ever read. Why, I am nearly through it by this time.'"

Tho not in the ranks of the Gideons, the New York Bible Society, under its general secretary, Rev. George W. Carter, has placed 10,000 Bibles in the hotels of New York within the past six months. The character of the 600,000 daily guests in New York hotels, as compared with many other cities, says a writer in *The Examiner* (New York), "renders the task of supplying Bibles more delicate in some particulars." We read:

"'New York hotels are not filled with traveling salesmen to an excessive degree,' says Dr. Carter, 'but with tourists from other cities and countries, visitors for a season and widely varying classes of the traveling public. For that reason our Bibles, plain yet elegant in appearance, have no note or religious comment printed on them, and therefore can not be objectionable to any possible reader.' . . . . .

"With remarkable unanimity responses of most cordial nature have been received from hotel managers and proprietors. Invariably the writers express appreciation, gratitude, approbation, and a desire for cooperation. 'The idea is a splendid one, and we appreciate your offer,' says one. Another writes: 'Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, and hoping that much good will come to this cause through you.'

"Some hotels of notably 'smart' class have requested three or four hundred Bibles. A few of the smaller hotels have asked for twenty-five or fifty, but generally the requests run into the hundreds. The most fashionable hotels of the city have proved equally willing to add Bibles to their house furnishings. One hundred leather-bound volumes went to the Hotel Savoy, 700 copies to the Plaza, and 800 to Hotel Astor.

"'When we consider,' says Dr. Carter, 'that the majority of suicides in this city are said to occur in hotels, when we are reminded of the numbers of strangers who for one reason or another are sheltered from time to time under their roofs, we must recognize the value of the opportunity to reach those who, far from home, may find themselves in distress of mind. That the Word of God, found unexpectedly on the table of a hotel room, has more than once saved its reader from despair, is vouched for by notes to that effect left in the books.' . . . . .

"Another interesting detail has come to notice recently. One of the largest, newest, and most elegant hotels of the city reports through its manager that 'not a week passes without a request being made at the office for a French Bible.' Accordingly when 600 Bibles were sent to this hotel some were in the French tongue. Another of the most fashionable hostelries desired 600 cards for distribution throughout the house stating that Bibles could be procured from the hotel clerk.

"Not only to those in great hotels is the Bible thus carried, but to the hundreds of men and boys in the cheap lodging-houses of the East Side. In addition to the mile and more of Bibles donated to hotels, several hundred have been placed in the reading-rooms of the lodging-houses; metal racks are fastened to the wall, in which the Bibles are kept when not in use. 'It is gratifying to know,' says Dr. Carter, 'that the Bibles are read. Those persons who by their gifts to our Society have paid for such Bibles may be responsible for changing the character and destiny of many lives.'"

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HOW ENGLAND ACCOUNTS FOR NON-CHURCHGOING

A FEW YEARS ago an English paper took a religious census and found that four persons out of every five in the metropolis "never darkened a church door." The percentage is thought to be not so high in "the provinces," but the fact of non-churchgoing is so general as to lead Mr. W. Forbes Gray to bring together in a little volume a number of "Reasons and Remedies." To this symposium both laymen and clergy contribute. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) has made a digest of these opinions in a manner consonant with our style, so we cite from its columns, giving credit for their editorial labors.

Prebendary Carlile, the head of the Church Army, holds that the whole thing resolves itself into "practical agnosticism." "It is not active, ramping atheism with which the churches have to contend to-day, so much as careless indifference—a disinclination to be troubled about problems which for the purposes of the moment are treated as non-existent." But he does not think the case hopeless:

"There is (he says) no need to despair. Frivolity, the mad chase after pleasure and amusement at all costs, the absence of high aims, are but the froth which comes to the surface. In time the native good sense and solidity of the nation will recover itself—possibly under the sobering effect of some great national disaster (may God avert it!); or mere weariness and satiety may drive home the lesson that life is no life which is destitute of a spiritual element. The prodigal's husks may satisfy for the moment, but the time will come when more solid food will be needful."

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., regards the answer to the question "Why the Church is Becoming of So Little Account to the Working Classes?" as a threefold one:

"The Church has lost touch with modern life and the duties of modern life; the individual still has his thirst and hunger after righteousness, but society, with its material and debasing pursuits after wealth and folly and the weariness it imposes upon the people engaged in its tasks of industrial competition, makes the spiritual life difficult. The Church will have to consider these facts, and will have to make up its mind what it is to do regarding them."

If the Church, Mr. MacDonald concludes, would only turn inward upon its own faith and accept its own mission, "some of its pews would still remain empty, perhaps; but then it would be Christians who would worship at its altars, whereas at present it is they who are drifting away."

Professor Stalker, of the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, takes a less dismal view than many of the other contributors to the volume. Complaints by elderly ministers about the declining state of the religion of the country often, he alleges, mean no more than that the attendance at their own places of worship is falling off. He declines to indorse Mr. Haldane's recent statement that the bulk of the working classes are mild agnostics. He thinks more attention ought to be paid by office-bearers in providing work in the Church for the members:

"The attachment of members to a church is in proportion not to what they get from it, but to what they would give to it. This is the kind of congregation which working people should join—one where their services will be claimed and their gifts exercised. They can begin to exercise these at once; because one of the most obvious and profitable services they can render is to fill the place of worship by taking thither their friends and companions. There is no mistake by which the progress of the gospel has been more retarded in the past than the hallucination that the Christianization of the world was to be the work of an ordained and salaried class."

The Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury, Mr. Hugh Price Hughes's successor, also thinks it possible to take too pessimistic a view of the question. The alienation that does exist does not, in his view, arise from any deep-rooted hostility to religion: "It is not so much that the people find religion hateful as that they find the churches useless. They have no hunger for what the Church provides." The great requirement of the Church to-day, he says, is the religion of Jesus Christ:

"It is a matter of the spirit and ideals. We need to rid ourselves of many of the ideals of quite secondary importance, denominational, commercial, literary, esthetic. If we are to win the people of England we must not forget that the masses of the people are not cultured, and they have not the esthetic sense of the clergy of many of the churches. If the Church is to win the people it must appeal, therefore, to the deep common heart of them."

The Rev. Frank Ballard, D.D., likewise refuses to look on the black side. Whatever the relative failure, actually the Christian churches of this land are, he asserts, in a better position than ever before. From the remedies which he suggests for lack of attendance at public worship we take the following extract:

"If one word can be said to sum up the whole demand of the hour on the Christian behalf, it is no doubt the word 'reality.' The revival of reality throughout Christendom, however commonplace a prescription, is the true and only panacea for the fears and failures of the churches. That preachers should behave as they preach and congregations act upon what they pray and sing; that pulpit teaching should be up-to-date, and that something more than sermons should be undertaken as a means of conveying Christian truth."

Sir Joseph Compton Rickett, D.L., M.P., takes a rather gloomy view of the present condition of things, and in answer to the question what is to be done, says that answer is to be found "in a restored message and in a Church conscious of her duty and of her opportunity":

"This is not the place to discuss the character of a vitalized theology. Yet without a real message a minister may continue to be a moral teacher, but can never attain to be the spiritual seer. If the Christian Church is only the custodian of a great tradition, and is not the expression of a living Person who is sympathetic with the world to-day, she will drop to the position of a debating society or be left to invent a philosophy for a secular theory of morals. 'Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?' Let us settle that question first of all."

A CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WORLD PEACE—World peace, international arbitration, and abolition of armaments will be the aim of a world league to be formed under the efforts of the ministers of America. At least so they resolved at a meeting of metropolitan clergy held in New York May 22. The Rev. Frederick Lynch offered the resolutions, saying in doing so that between 1900 and 1910 ninety-nine arbitration treaties between nations were negotiated. The resolutions say:

"*Resolved*, That we urge the churches of the United States to use their utmost influence toward molding a public opinion which will uphold the President and the State Department in negotiating treaties which shall bind the contracting nations to arbitrate all differences which can not be settled by diplomacy both with Great Britain and France, as now proposed, and with all other nations which may become willing to enter into such agreement with our Government.

"*Resolved*, further, That the ministers of New York City express the hope that the United States Senate will promptly ratify the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France when the same shall be submitted to them, and that these resolutions be transmitted to the President and to the Hon. Elihu Root and the Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Senators from the State of New York."

Seconding the resolutions, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, of the Free Synagog, said he feared the United States Senate will not confirm President Taft's treaty, and he urged a campaign in the name of religion that shall so arouse the American people that the Senate will be compelled to confirm it.

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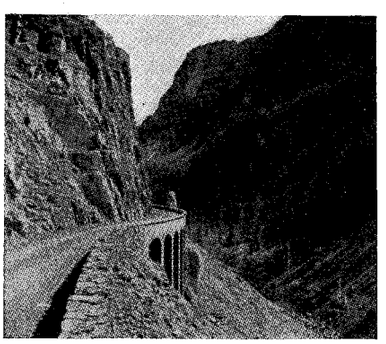
VACATION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

FISHING AND HUNTING OFF THE BEATEN TRAIL

IF you want fishing where the waters are not fished to death, or hunting where the country is not all shot out, it is positively essential to keep off the track of the tourist and the summer sportsman. Once a locality is discovered and described by some famous writer in one of the "six best sellers," that locality, so far as sport is concerned, is doomed. It soon becomes a site for high-priced hotels, where the dress suit is *de rigueur* and where one dons a golf-suit to stalk moose or hurries from the tennis court to the stream to do a little fancy fly-casting, admirable as to form, but empty as to fish. All such places soon become deserted by game, but not by the "guides," who are more interested in the size of the "sport's" pocket-book and his available liquor supply, than in following their craft. Unless you are in the expert class, there is little hope of anything more exciting happening to you than being "done good," according to the physician's prescription, unless you follow fish and game to their real haunts. One should go where trout are still so wild as to be tame, where moose and deer



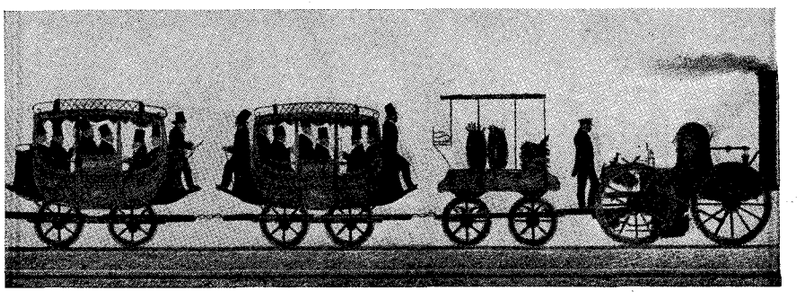
GOLDEN GATE ROAD IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

are still curious as to what a tenderfoot looks like in his native habiliments.

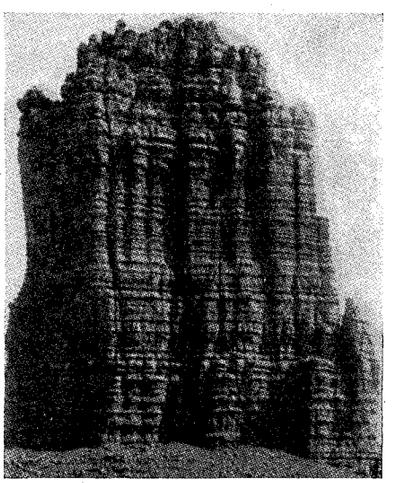
If I had Maine in mind for a trip such places as Ripogenus Lake; North Pond, Belgrade Lakes; Grand Lake Stream, which is reached via the Washington County Railroad to Princeton through Long Lake and Big Lake and thence three miles into Grand Lake Stream; Caratunk, Kennebago, Patten (Lower Shin Pond), Jackman and Lake Megantic would all be named for trout, ouananiche, salmon, togue, and bass during the fishing season, and for moose, deer, bear, and partridge in the fall. Other good New England localities are Nortons Mills, Vt.; St. Albans, Vt., Congamond, Mass.; Lake Sunapee, N. H., and Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H. This latter has a number of good trout streams flowing into it, especially the Saco River and streams around Bartlett, N. H. These are all good fishing places for bass, lake trout, brook trout, pickerel, and ouananiche.

New York, Pennsylvania, and, to a certain extent, New Jersey offer a number of good hunting and fishing localities. The Adirondacks, the Catskills, and the upper ranges of the Blue Mountains all afford places that have not yet been overrun by the summer camper. There is still good fishing for trout to be had in North Creek, Warren Co., N. Y., Wanakena, Hortonville, the Long Lake tributaries, Wolf Pond, Nobelboro, N. Y., and all over Pike County, Pa., notably in Paradise Valley Creek and Spruce Cabin Inn Creek, both of which are reached by stage from Cresco, Pa. For bass one should try Newcomb, N. Y., Hewlett Landing, Lake George, N. Y., Whalley, White, and Hammersley Ponds in Dutchess County, N. Y., and Beaver Lake and Green and Split Rock Ponds in New Jersey. Pike County, Pa., at Huntersville, affords good bass fishing, as does Falls, Pa., and points along the Susquehanna from Pittston north to the New York State line. Practically all these New York and Pennsylvania localities are good hunting-grounds for black bear, deer, and upland feathered game.

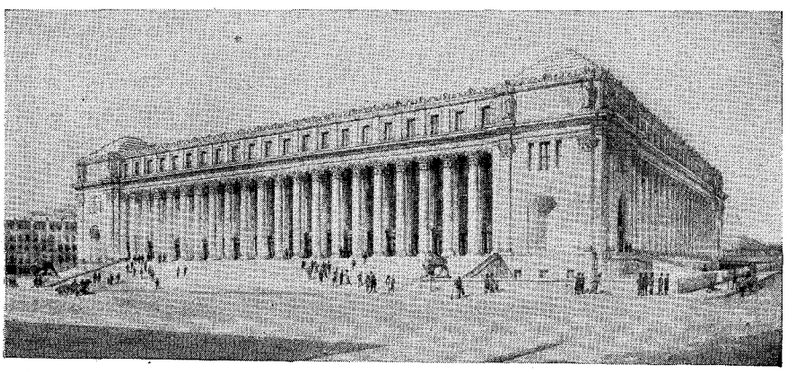
In the middle West all the best fishing and hunting is strung along the northern boundaries of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Rainbow trout are plentiful in the Canada and Little Black Creeks near Hillman, Mich.; at Herron Lake near Frankfort, Mich.; at Bellaire, Mich.; in the Pembine and Pike Rivers, Wis; in the Red, Wolf, and Evergreen Rivers near Mattoon, Wis., and in the Fence, Michigammi, Flatrock, and Escanaba Rivers near Witteck, Wis. These in the autumn are all good deer, bear, and grouse localities. For bass, muscallonge, and pike, Les Cheneaux Islands between Mackinac and the Soo, Lake Huron, may be recommended; also Valentine Lake near Hillman and Traverse City, Houghton Lakes, Alden and Frankfort, in Michigan. In Wisconsin you are sure of good fishing at Three Lakes, at Lake Owen near Cable, Wis., at Dorset, Minn., Ashby, Minn., and Avon, Minn., with ten lakes in its neighborhood to choose from. All these lakes are fine in the autumn for ducks, deer, patridge, and an occasional bear.



THE FIRST NEW YORK CENTRAL TRAIN (1832).



THE GREAT ORGAN ROCK IN UTAH. ITS HEIGHT FOUR HUNDRED FEET.



THE NEW POST-OFFICE BUILDING TO BE ERECTED OPPOSITE THE PENNSYLVANIA STATION IN NEW YORK.

Across the Great Lakes on the north shores of Superior, Huron, and Ontario are the star game and fish localities of Canada. Everybody has heard of Temagami and the Nepigon where the fishing is still so good that they "get away with" that story about a man standing on a rock and catching a bass at every cast while he flicks up a minnow for the next bait on the back-cast. Albeit somewhat too famous, the fishing is still excellent if you don't stick close to the hotel landing. Joe Lake in the Algonquin National Park is excellent for trout, bass, salmon trout, and big game; so are Rock Lake Station, Ont.; Opinicon Lake, Ont.; Loughboro Lake, Lake Nipissing, and the Michipocoten Island region. Further East is the salmon, trout, moose, and caribou country of New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The Upsalquitch, New Brunswick, is the latest "find." Douglas Wetmore Clinch, the author, who lives in St. John, New Brunswick, knows all about it. He is the Columbus who found the

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Upsalquitch, teeming with trout and salmon untroubled by canoe or guide. Then there is Lake Palfrey, N. B., Kedgumakoog Lake and Stone Ridge, N. B., and East River (Great Falls) and Salmon River, N. S., which are both grand salmon localities, caribou being plentiful in the country back of Great Falls.

The Rocky Mountain States and Alaska afford the finest big-game hunting on the continent. All through the Rockies are found the black-spotted salmon trout, the Dolly Varden or malmas, and the rainbows, while the Coast Range gives great fishing for cutthroat trout, steelheads, quinnant salmon, and the monster tuna of Avalon and Santa Catalina. On Baranoff Island, Alaska, a single hunter this year bagged five of the great Alaska brown grizzlies, none being under nine feet. Jacks Bay, Alaska, affords magnificent salmon and trout fishing, and Field, B. C., is famous for trout, big game, and mountain-climbing trips. Large parties are organized there to make trips in the neighborhood of Emerald Lake. Cody, Wyo., is headquarters for trips after all species of trout and all big game, such as elk, cougar, goat, grizzly, and deer.

The hunting for bighorn and elk is especially fine in the Glacier National Park and the Flathead National Forest, where hunting is permitted under permit from the forest supervisor. All the Gunnison River trout localities in Colorado still offer superb fishing. From Washington can be reached Lake Newman, Fernan Lake, Ida.; and Fish, Liberty, Trap, and Williams Lakes, near Spokane. This is not only fine trout country, but it is good for deer, bear, and mountain lion. The best cougar locality that I know of is Steamboat Springs, Col. It is also good at Cañon station in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Ariz., and the Bavispa River country in Sonora, Mex.

Grizzlies are rather scarce over all this territory, the best hunting for them being the Stikine River in British Columbia and around Jackson's Hole, Wyo., where they follow the immense bands of elk.

I will not close this brief sketch without mentioning the great tarpon-fishing, which is still splendid at Tampico, Mex.; Sarasota, Fla.; Stewart, Fla., and in many Texas localities. Nor can I overlook the fine salt-water fishing, notably for red drum, at Watchapreague Inlet, Va., and the quail, duck, and shore-bird shooting at Virginia Beach, Va.; Ocrakoke, N. C.; Currituck Sound, Hickory, N. C., and the Dismal Swamp, which is reached by way of Suffolk, Va.

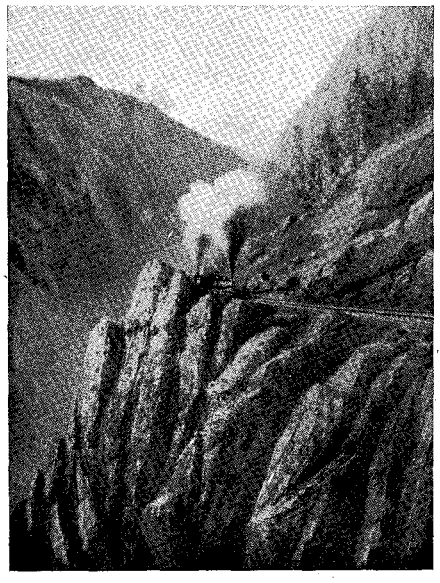
To the reader all the above localities are only names. There are camps and guides at all of them. Some can be found in the advertising columns of sportsmen's magazines, but I feel it more or less a duty to offer herewith to advise any reader upon request as to the names of such guides and camps as I know to be trustworthy in order to give them something definite to start on.

WARREN H. MILLER,
Editor *Field and Stream.*

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON

The vacationist who does not care to wander far from home, who is fond of the picturesque, and who seeks health as well as recreation, will not be disappointed if he chooses Nova Scotia for his summer outing. To reach this delightful little country, lying off the extreme northeastern coast of Maine, one takes a short ocean trip in a commodious steamer over a sea that during the summer months is usually calm and always invigorating. Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia and the largest city of the British Maritime Provinces, is the port of entry to the island and is itself a favorite stopping-place for the tourist. Here there is one of the notable harbors of the Atlantic coast, an important British military station and some excellent examples of fortifications, such as York Redoubt, McNab's Island, George's Island, and the Citadel. In and about Halifax, the cost of living at the best hotels does not exceed $2 or $3 per day, while all through Nova Scotia and its near neighbor, Cape Breton, there are numerous boarding-houses with charges ranging from $4 to $6 per week.

TOURISTS INSPECTING THE YOHO GLACIER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



HELL GATE, COLORADO.

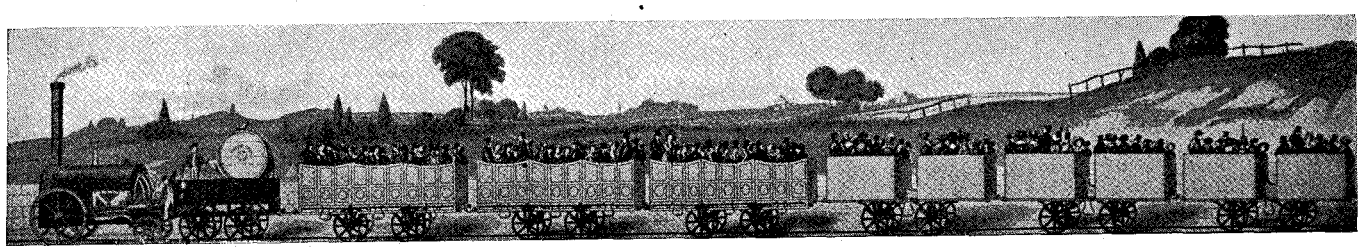
Halifax is a convenient starting-place for those who plan fishing expeditions to various parts of the island. Speckled and salmon trout are plentiful in the lakes and streams of the interior and attract many visiting fishermen, while off the shore there is excellent deep-sea fishing. There are numerous short excursions by train from Halifax, one of the most popular having for its objective point Grand Pré, in the land of Longfellow's Evangeline. Other side trips are along the south shore of the Island to St. Margaret's Bay, Hubbards, Chester, Lunenburg, etc. Chester is a well-known watering-place, with fine sea-bathing, good hotels, and numerous summer cottages. At all these places there are exceptional opportunities for fishing and boating.

Cape Breton Island is separated from its neighbor by a narrow stream of water and practically forms with Nova Scotia one province, 350 miles in length, varying in breadth from 50 to 100 miles. The principal town of Cape Breton is Sydney, with a population of 20,000. The entire coast is indented by bays and inlets, the rugged outlines of which offer an attractive scenic feature to the many visitors who choose boating as a pastime during the summer season. The famous Bras d'Or Lakes in the heart of the island furnish an especially delightful sailing-ground. They are about 100 miles in length and ten miles in breadth at the widest part. Charles Dudley Warner described them as the most lovely salt-water lakes in the world. Extended excursions by sea may be made through St. George's Bay to Prince Edward Island, lying north of Nova Scotia, or across Cabot Strait to Newfoundland, northeast of Cape Breton.

THE GREAT LAKES AND CANADA

Each year sees an increase in traffic on the Great Lakes, and especially in the country around and to the east of Georgian Bay. Visitors are always surprized at the accommodations which several steamship companies provide on the Great Lakes. Some of

(*Continued on page* 1124.)



SECOND- AND THIRD-CLASS PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY IN 1831.

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Think of and Drink

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It is delightfully cooling and refreshing--relieves fatigue of body, brain and nerves --*quenches* the thirst--not just wet and sweet, but vigorously satisfying.

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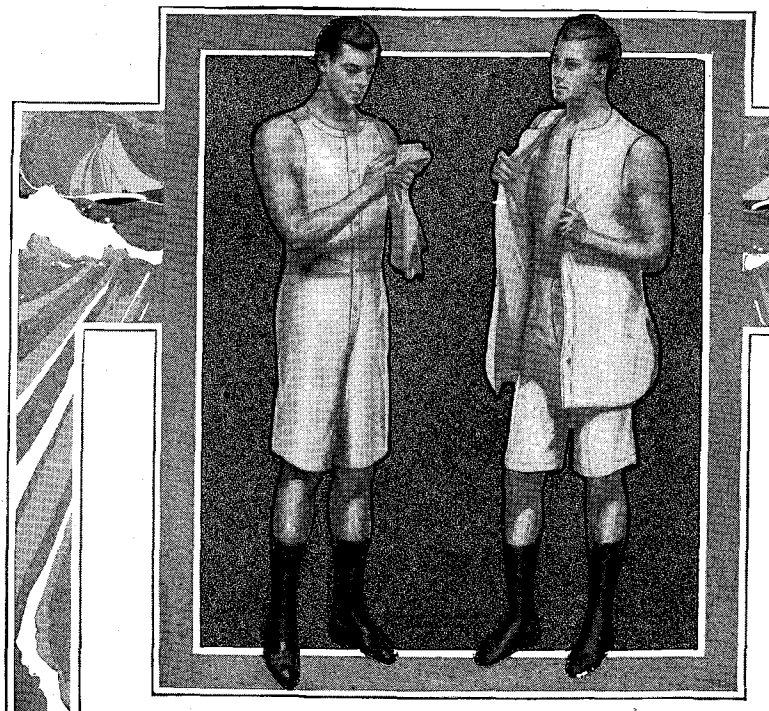

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ARMED with B. V. D. you needn't be alarmed at summer heat and discomfort. These Loose Fitting Coat Cut Undershirts, Knee Length Drawers and Union Suits will keep you *cool* on the *hottest* days. To many men there's agreeable expectation in the mere *thought* of B. V. D. —to all men there's delightful relaxation in the *wearing* of it.

The light, woven fabrics are soft to the skin and the loose fitting garments put *no* strain on the body. It is *at ease*. Perspiration evaporates quickly. You feel like stretching your arms with a soothing sense of "*Glad-I'm-Alive!*" You don't get "heat-fagged" when you wear B. V. D.

B. V. D. is carefully cut, accurately sized and exactly proportioned. It can't chafe, bind or irritate. B. V. D. high standard of quality and workmanship never varies.

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B. V. D. Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 50c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.50 a garment.

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DON'T let the low price suggest "near silk" or spun silk —Phoenix Silk Hose is made of the same shimmery, genuine silk you'd expect in the costliest hose. And we warrant it to wear. There's a point worth remembering.

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Every four-pair box contains that guaranty. If any of the four pairs show a hole within three months, you will be given new hose free. Box of four pairs $2. Twelve colors. We'll fill your order direct if your dealer can't.

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Box of 4 pairs $3.00 Same guaranty. Nine colors

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CURRENT POETRY

NATURE poems, poems of feeling, songs, sonnets, and the light French forms of ballade, rondeau, and rondel, are gathered together in the volume "By the Sea" (Sherman, French & Company) between covers, suggestive, in their misty, gray tones and distant sails, of an hour of dreams and idleness.

Anne Cleveland Cheney is above all an artist of words. With pen and paper she goes down to the sea and catches in her verses pictures that are vivid and intense with the glittering water and the shadeless white of the sand and that glow with colors which usually claim the brush as their medium of expression.

The poem that gives the title to the book is typical—it is an irregular, free pen-picture of a scene along the shore front of the quaint, sleepy old town of Chatham. "The Mist" reveals the author's delicate fancy and metrical ingenuity. The subtle music that threads through all her lines is most notable in these verses. A real depth of earnestness is reached in "A Mood," the last of the poems we quote. As Dr. Philip S. Moxon has said, "This piece is more than clever; it has deep and true feeling and is full of music."

By the Sea

BY ANNE CLEVELAND CHENEY

Beat of the tide, beat of the blood,
O life seems good!
This bright, windy weather,
The soul laughs and the sea laughs
Bravely together;
The body is quickened in every sense,
The whole world spreads out vivid, intense—
Clear-cut and a-shine,
Breath of the brine,
Beat of the tide, beat of the blood,
Life is good—good!

The Wind is like a lapidary,
And cuts the sapphire of the sea
Into traceries and flutings,
Curiously.

Wonder-work, his fine, strong fretting,
And without a peer
The great gem beneath it gleaming
Cerulean clear!

Yonder bar of palest beryl
His high skill hath touched and lo!
By a fleck of foam he turns it
Into cameo.

A narrow little lane that goes
Unevenly, between two rows
Of humble cottages—all gray
As mosses long and soft a-sway
In southern woods, or webs that stir
From rafters old; a tender blur
Of Old Maid's Pink; and crass, gay green,
Where marsh grass pricks a path between
The sandy soil; on without bend,
The little road, then at the end—
The sea a-glitter and the sky,
One burning lapis lazuli;
The sand a haze of amber light,
And one far sail, clear shadeless white!

Dull gray sky, the sand more pallid gray,
White line of lapping surf and silken swish of the sea;
Gull's plaining sharp, and shadowy slow, slow sail
Gliding in mist away.

Tang of brine and murmur and mystery,
Dreams of the fair lost ships and those that have reached their port;
Of alien wonders they bring and rich, haunting, strange,
Myths and songs of the sea.

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Especially recommended for the relief of nervous headache, exhaustion and insomnia.

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The Mist

By Anne Cleveland Cheney

I

I fall,—I fold
The hill, the wold,
In closely clinging, cool embraces
I bathe the lifted flower-faces,
I spread the lawn with fairy laces
And show all Nature filmy-stoled.

II

I foam,—I float,
A wraith-like boat
Among the mere-side's long, lush grasses;
In torn and fringy-fluttering masses,
I glide adown the birchen passes—
A gray old Lear in tattered coat.

III

I wind,—I wreathe
A lattice,—breathe
Between its bars—presage the morning,—
Stir Beauty with a fine, faint warning,—
Leave pearls, her mignonette adorning,—
Then steal down vines to the bed beneath.

IV

I creep,—I crawl
By lichened wall,
And through a mournful iron grating,
To where the Dead lie stilly waiting;
As one that is blind, each graven slating
I trace for the name where my tears shall fall.

A Mood

By Anne Cleveland Cheney

I

How easy for a Perseus to be brave!
With magic wallet, sandals winged for flight,
Helmet invisible,—all safely dight,
What fierce encounter might he not e'en crave!

But what of us not gifted by the gods?
With just a heritage of shame and sin,
What zeal to fight—ah, Heaven! what chance to win
Against down-dragging curses of mere clods!

Within our life-scrip, no grim Gorgon-face,
From magic wrapping swiftly to unroll,
And raise triumphant, shield-wise, for the soul
To fix each passion stony in its place.

No wingèd shoon to speed us on the quest,
Or lift our bleeding feet from their rough way;
No friendly helmet to close out the day,
When from man's ken we fain a while would rest.

II

My God, forgive me! for the year is dead,
And sad I wait the new one in its place,
And backward footsteps wearily retrace,
And wear my heart out o'er what's done and said.

But well I know the talismans we bear,—
A Holy Grail of blood from Christ-wounds caught,
And all the lesson which his dear life taught,
Sudarium-like, upon the soul stamped fair.

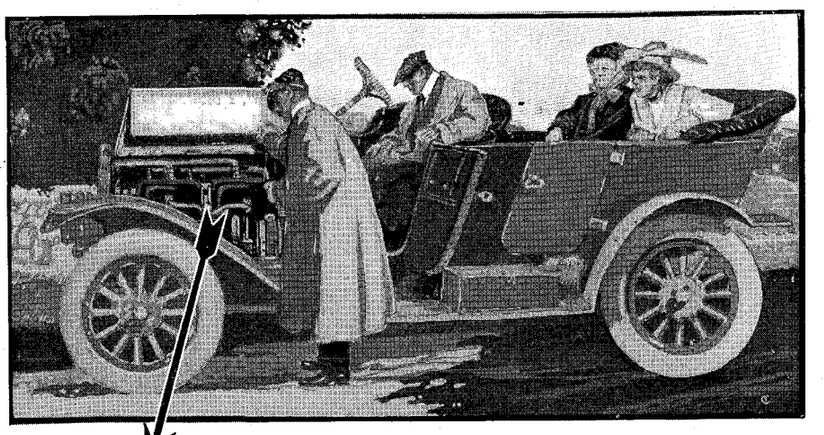
Let spirit-pinions waft me o'er the sin
Of this drear mood, and hold me high and sure
From all my fleshly plaining shriven pure,—
I bind Faith's wallet on, and I must win!

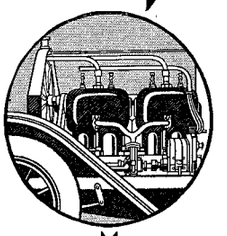
The last eye-witness of the glory that was the New England School passed away with the death of Thomas Wentworth Higginson. A number of poems are credited to this man of letters, and among these the most appropriate one for present reprinting is "The Trumpeter." The too frequent repetition of the phrase "I blew" may cause a smile, yet perhaps we can momentarily forget this and keep our minds on the optimism and the strong love of freedom which were the dominant notes in the life of this fine-hearted man.

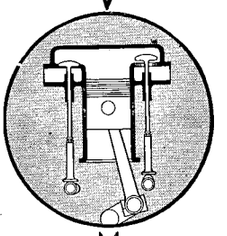
The "Trumpeter"—His Epitaph

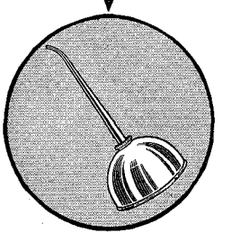
By Thomas Wentworth Higginson

I blew, I blew, the trumpet loudly sounding;
I blew, I blew, the heart within me bounding;
The world was fresh and fair, yet dark with wrong,
And men stood forth to conquer at the song
I blew, I blew, I blew.









TRACE back your automobile difficulties and you will locate many of them in the cylinders.

Trace back cylinder troubles—pounding, misfiring, etc.—and you will usually find a deposit of carbon.

Trace back the carbon deposit and you will find the fault in the lubricating oil.

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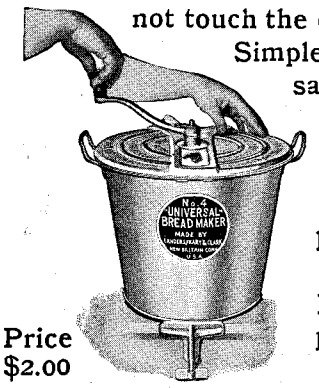

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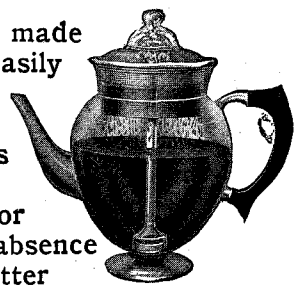

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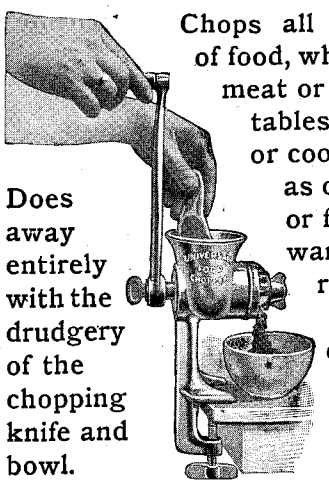
The "Universal" Food Chopper



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The field is won; the minstrels loud are crying,
And all the world is peace and I am dying,
Yet this forgotten life was not in vain,
Enough if I alone recall the strain
I blew, I blew, I blew.

Life is a series of meetings and partings. Here, in *Blackwood's*, is a tender and heartfelt farewell to a child of five.

For Wilma

(AGED FIVE YEARS)

BY R. C. LEHMAN

Like winds that with the setting of the sun
Draw to a quiet murmuring and cease,
So is her little struggle fought and done;
And the brief fever and the pain
In a last sigh fade out and so release
The lately-breathing dust they may not hurt again.

Now all that Wilma was is made as naught:
Stilled is the laughter that was erst our pleasure;
The pretty air, the childish grace untaught,
The innocent wiles,
And all the sunny smiles,
The cheek that flushed to greet some tiny treasure;
The mouth demure, the tilted chin held high,
The gleeful flashes of her glancing eye;
Her shy bold look of wildness unconfined,
And the gay impulse of her baby mind
That none could tame,
That sent her spinning round,
A spirit of living flame
Dancing in airy rapture o'er the ground—
All these with that faint sigh are made to be
Man's breath upon a glass, a mortal memory.

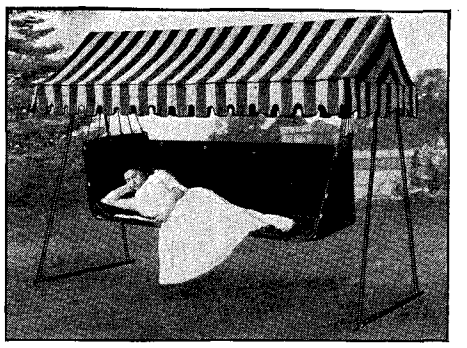
Then from the silent room where late she played,
Setting a steady course toward the light,
Swifter than thistledown the little shade,
Reft from the nooks that she had made her own
And from the love that sheltered, fared alone
Forth through the gloomy spaces of the night,
Until at last she lit before the gate
Where all the suppliant shades must stand and wait.

Grim Cerberus, the foiler of the dead,
Keeping his everlasting vigil there
In deep-mouthed wrath
Athwart the rocky path,
Did at her coming raise his triple head
And lift his bristling hair;
But when he saw our tender little maid
Forlorn, but unafraid,
He blinked his flaming eyes and ceased to frown,
And, fawning on her, smoothed his shaggy crest,
Composed his savage limbs and settled down
With ears laid back and all his care at rest;
And so with kindly aspect beckoned in
The little playmate of his earthly kin.

For often she had tugged old Rollo's mane,
And often Lufra felt the loving cheek
Of childish arms about her glossy neck—
Lufra and Rollo, who with anxious faces
Now cast about the haunts and hiding-places
To find their friend, but ever cast in vain.

So now, set free from all that can oppress,
And in her own white innocence arrayed,
Made one forever with all happiness,
Alert she wanders through the starry glade;
Or, where the blissful shades intone their praise,
She from the lily-covered bowers
Heaping her arms with flowers
Soars and is borne along
The amaranthine the delightful ways,
Gushes the pretty notes and careless trills
Of her unstudied song,
And with her music all the joyous valley fills.

Yet, oh ye Powers whose rule is set above
These fair abodes that ring the firmament,
Spirits of Peace and Happiness and Love,
And thou, too, mild-eyed Spirit of Content,
Ye will not chide if sometimes in her play
The child should start and droop her shining head,
Turning in meek surmise
Her wistful eyes
Back tow'rd the dimness of our mortal day
And the loved home from which her soul was sped.



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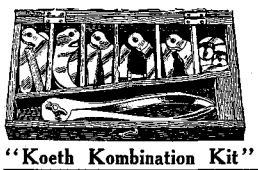

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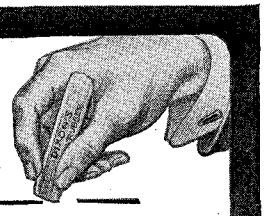

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Soon shall our little Wilma learn to be
Amid the immortal blest
An unrepining guest,
Who now, dear heart, is young for your eternity.

Lyric, sonnet, epic, elegy, ode—almost all poetical terms are derived from musical terms—another proof that music is the basis of all verse. Mr. Louis Untermeyer treats a theme similar to this in *The Delineator*, and gives it a somewhat deeper significance and application.

Poetry

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

God made the world with rhythm and rime—
The sun's refrain he made the moon;
He swung the stars to beat in time
And set the universe in tune.
He gave the seas their mighty tongue,
He gave his winds their lyric wings,
And thus the very soul of Song
Was woven in the scheme of things.

To-day this wonder was revealed
Upon a twilight-colored plain;
I saw it in the town and field,
I heard it in the singing rain.
The bows and birds repeated it,
The streams intoned it as they ran,
And then I saw how closely knit
Were God and Poetry with man.

A rift of sky—a group of trees,
A ripple and a swallow's dart,
The cadence of a dying breeze,
Like sudden music, swept my heart;
A laughing child looked up and sprang
To greet me at the homeward climb—
And all about me surged and sang
The world God made with rhythm and rime.

In *The Pathfinder* Mr. E. J. O'Brien reviews the Catholic poets of the nineteenth century, and gives the promise of immortality to three—Francis Thompson, Lionel Johnson, and Louise Imogen Guiney. He gives some selected poems from these authors, but we will have to limit ourselves to three quaint stanzas.

From "Five Carols for Christmastide"

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY

The Ox he openeth wide the Doore,
And from the Snowe he calls her inne.
And he hath seen her Smile therefor,
Our Ladye without Sinne.
Now soone from Sleep
A Starre shall leap,
And soone arrive both King and Hinde:
Amen, Amen:
But O, the Place co'd I but finde!

The Ox hath hush'd his voyce and bent
Trewe eyes of Pitty ore the Mow,
And on his lovelie neck, forspent,
The Blessed layes her Browe.
Around her feet
Full Warm and Sweete
His bowerie Breath doth meekly dwell:
Amen, Amen:
But sore am I with Vaine Travèl!

The Ox is host in Judah stall
And host of more than onelie one,
For close she gathereth withal
Our Lorde her littel Sonne.
Glad Hinde and King
Their Gyfte may bring,
But wo'd to-night my Teares were there,
Amen, Amen:
Between her Bosom and His hayre!

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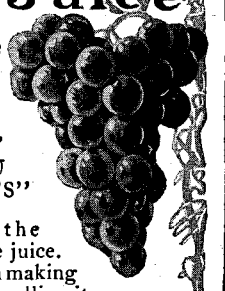

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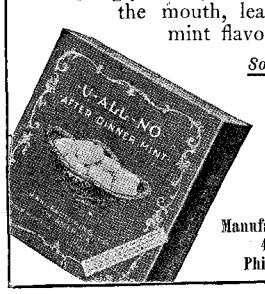

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN ABOLITIONIST "SPY"

PRESIDENT LINCOLN did not go into the Civil War with any idea of the abolition of slavery, nor did the other great men of the North. This fact has been drilled into our minds for so long that it is rather a relief to read of one at least who did. That it is a woman makes it the more interesting. W. G. Beymer, in *Harper's*, is our informant, and his account bears the non-committal title of "Miss Van Lew."

Miss Van Lew—for that is the now forgotten name—was born in Richmond, Va., but received her early education in Philadelphia. There she "drank deep" of those principles and beliefs which were so to influence her future life; and later, returning to her sumptuous home, she gave immediate freedom to nine of the Van Lew slaves, while others, previously sold, were rebought that their freedom might be secured. At forty, Miss Van Lew was more of an abolitionist than ever. A year passed and the Southern States began to secede.

The ladies of Richmond sewed and knitted for the Confederacy, and shot with pistols at a mark; Miss Van Lew wrote dispatches for the Union—specific information of Confederate troops, their numbers, and their movements.

Her dispatches were at first sent by mail, but were soon recognized as of such vital importance that a special messenger was reserved for carrying them. The Battle of Bull Run was fought and an army of wounded Southerners and wretched northern men came streaming into Richmond. Here at last was real work for this woman to do.

From one official to another she hurried, begging that she might nurse the wounded Union soldiers; until at last, from General Winder, Provost-Marshal-General of Richmond, she obtained "permission to visit the prisoners and to send them books, luxuries, delicacies, and what she may wish." Thus her four-years' service began.

The Libby Prison was her special care. It stood at the foot of Church Hill, almost beneath her very door. Miss Van Lew was a most excellent spy, and from that moment when she gained access to the prison the value of her dispatches to the Government increased a hundred fold.

The Federal prisoners furnished her with much more information than might be supposed possible; from the many-windowed prisons in the heart of the city and from within the stockade of Belle Isle, much that went on could be observed; they accurately estimated the strength of the passing troops and supply trains, whose probable destination they shrewdly conjectured from the roads by which the Confederates left the town; then, too, there were snatches of conversations to be overheard between surgeons in the hospital or between the prison guards. Mere scraps of information all, but of infinite value to Miss Van Lew when combined with other scraps from here and there—some confirming, some setting an error right, some opening inquiry into fresh lines. . . . In the

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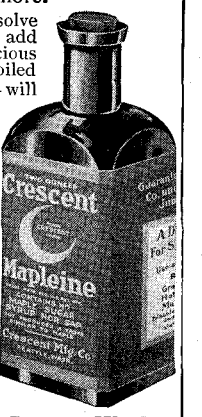
(The Flavor De Luxe)

and they'll not only eat the first helping with relish, but come back for more.



For Boiled Rice simply dissolve white sugar in water and add Mapleine; then pour this delicious home-made syrup over the boiled rice when ready to serve. You will find this a great favorite and a good nourishing dish, especially for school children.

Mapleine is an original flavor irresistibly delicious, which can be used the same as lemon and vanilla to flavor cakes, candies, puddings, ices, frostings, etc., and for making a smacking good home-made syrup, better than Maple.

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Grocers sell Mapleine, if not send us 35c (Canada 50c) for 2 oz. bottle. Write Dept. E.

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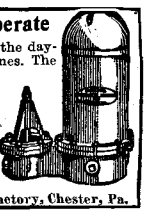
First cost is nothing when compared with the day-after-day operating expense of pumping engines. The first cost is the only cost when you install a

Niagara Hydraulic Ram



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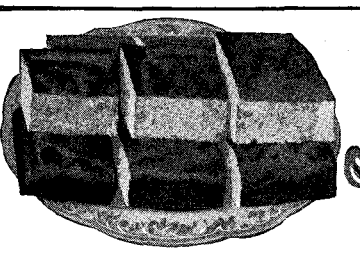

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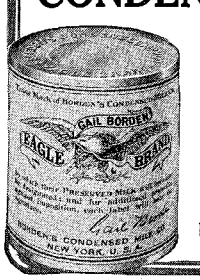

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"Leaders of Quality"

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prisons the information was conveyed in a score of ways—whispered words, friendly little notes with hidden meanings in words harmless to a censor's eye, books which were loaned or returned with here and there a word or a page number faintly underscored, questions and answers that were concealed in baskets of food. There was one curious old French contrivance, a metal platter with a double bottom, originally intended to hold hot water beneath the plate to keep the contents warm. Its frequent use and clumsy appearance aroused a keen-eyed guard's suspicions; Miss Van Lew, turning away with the empty plate one day, heard the threat he muttered to a fellow guard. Within a day or two the platter was again presented at the prison door.

"I'll have to examine that," the sentry said.

"Take it, then," Miss Van Lew replied, and deftly slipping the shawl from around it, she placed the plate suddenly in his hands; that day the double bottom contained no secret messages, but was filled with water blistering hot, and he dropt it with a roar of pain.

One day—several months later, when her worth to the Federal authorities was more fully realized by them—

There came a letter from General Butler to be delivered to X——, of ——, one of General Winder's officers. (His name and residence and position are given in Miss Van Lew's manuscript.) In the letter General Butler asked this man to come through the lines and communicate with him—in short, to "tell what he knew"; also it contained promises of reward; had it fallen into Confederate hands the letter would have been the death-warrant of him whom it was to tempt and of her who bore the temptation. Miss Van Lew carried that letter straight to X——at his post in the office of General Winder, commander of the city of Richmond; she coolly took it from the bosom of her dress, gave X——the letter, and watched him as he read. Had she judged him aright? She had sounded him, had found him dissatisfied, approachable, and she had marked him for an Arnold to his cause. Against her estimate of character she had staked her life; was she to win or lose? In the next room were the detectives and armed guards, the machinery of the Confederate capital's secret police; [X——had but to raise his voice. . . . She saw his face blanch and his lips quiver; as he followed her out he begged her to be prudent—if she would never come there again he promised to go to her. She had added one more to the weapons with which she was striking at the very heart of the Confederacy. Long years after the war X—— brought some of his friends to her that she might corroborate his story of what one woman had dared and risked.

Then there came a day when no messenger was to be had. Most valuable information had been requested by General Grant, and had been obtained by her. Miss Van Lew was at her wits' end.

In desperation she took the great market-basket that had become so familiar a sight to the people of Richmond, and started in her customary manner for the market. As she walked she childishly swung the basket and softly sang and hummed her little songs and smiled her vacant smile into the faces of

How the Flexible Blade Ensures Shaving Comfort

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The STANDARD *of* SAFETY, EASE *and* COMFORT

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The GILLETTE blade, being *flexible,* can be *curved* to the correct shaving angle for each individual. A simple turn of the screw handle of the GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR automatically alters the curve of the blade and the space between its edge and the safety guard. The light or heavy beard and tender or strong skin can thus be shaved at the right angle, ensuring ease, safety, speed and comfort. The GILLETTE blade is absolutely rigid in the razor at any stage of its adjustment—it cannot wobble or vibrate, cannot cut, scrape or even irritate the tenderest skin.

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those who, as she passed, mocked at "Crazy Bet"—this woman who dared walk Richmond's streets while in her hand she held—for the Federal army—a key to Richmond's defenses.

A man overtook her and whispered as he passed, "I'm going through to-night!" She gave no start of surprize, no look of curiosity; the man walked just ahead and she followed. Was the Federal agent come at last?—or was this another of the countless traps of the secret police? The man was an utter stranger to her, but the need was urgent, imperative—should she take the chance? She quickened her pace, and, as she in turn passed him, again came the whisper, "I'm going through the lines to-night!" In her hand she held the cipher dispatch, torn into strips and each strip rolled into a tiny ball; should she commence to drop them one by one? In great perplexity and fear she quickly glanced back for a look at his face. And instantly some instinct, some woman's instinct, said "No," and on that inner prompting she impulsively turned into a side street and hurried home. Next day she saw that man, a junior officer, marching past her house for the front with his Confederate regiment.

What was the outcome? Did she contrive a means of sending that dispatch to Grant, and is that General's final triumph to be charged chiefly to this little patriot's zeal? No one can ever know, for Miss Van Lew's story is fragmentary at best and difficult to tell. But what we do know is this:

President Grant, fifteen days after his inauguration, appointed Miss Van Lew Postmaster of Richmond. She knew that it would be heralded that she had demanded the office in payment for services rendered against the Confederacy; but her family was in need of money, so for eight years she served as postmaster.

"I live—and have lived for years—as entirely distinct from the citizens as if I were plague-stricken," she wrote. "Rarely, very rarely, is our door-bell ever rung by any but a pauper, or those desiring my service. . . . September, 1875, my mother was taken from me by death. We had not friends enough to be pall-bearers."

And then came her removal from office, followed by years of distressing poverty, and unavailing efforts to secure work.

Her salary during office had been spent without regard for the morrow—chiefly in charities to the negro race—characterized by her neighbors as "pernicious social-equality doctrines and practises." Utterly unable to dispose of her valuable but unproductive real estate, she was reduced to great distress—absolute need. "I tell you truly and solemnly," she wrote, "that I have suffered for necessary food. I have not one cent in the world. . . . I have stood the brunt *alone* of a persecution that I believe no other person in the country has endured who has not been Ku-Kluxed. I honestly think that the Government should see that I was sustained."

Finally the long-sought appointment did arrive—a clerkship in the Post-office Department at Washington. But her hardships had barely begun:

Perhaps—as her superiors fretfully reported—she did owe her place to "sentimental reasons," perhaps her "peculiar tempera-

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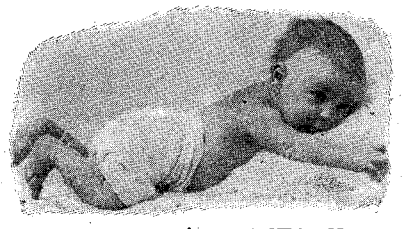

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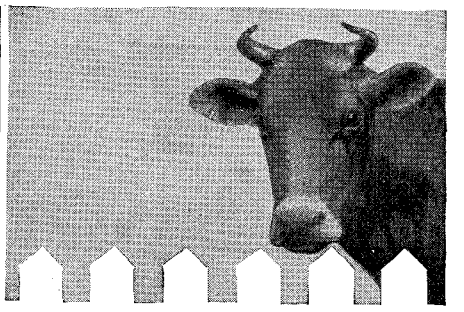

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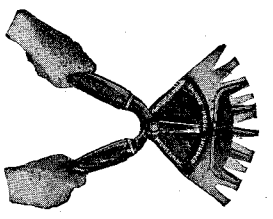

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ment" did make her "a hindrance to the other clerks," perhaps she did "come and go at will." It was recommended that she be reduced to "a clerkship of the lowest salary and grade"—and it was done; but she mutely clung to her only means of livelihood. Two weeks later there appeared in a Northern newspaper a sneering editorial. "A Troublesome Relict," it began, and closed, "We draw the line at Miss Van Lew."

And "then" she wrote her resignation and a heart-broken old woman returned to her lonely Richmond home—from there to write, "Here I am called 'Traitor'; farther North a 'spy.' I think 'Faithful' more fitting, however, than either of the two."

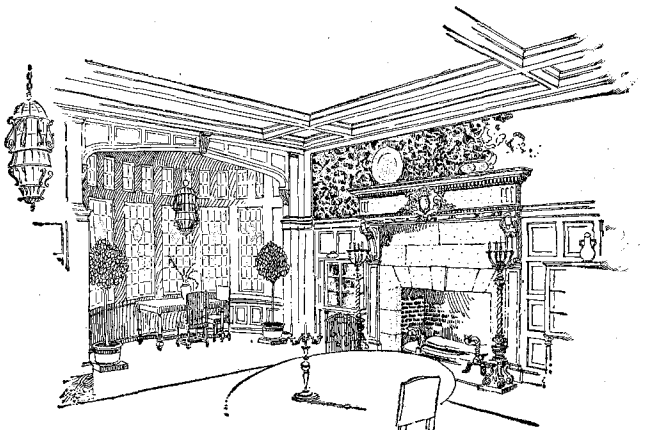
A BABOON'S SAD EXPERIENCE WITH A BABY

THE training of wild animals is nearly always dangerous. It is firstly dangerous for the animal, and secondly for the trainer. Each is in constant danger of a severe beating and even death. Bears and elephants are most easily handled because of their almost human conceit, which makes them desirous to please and entertain. But whales, snakes, lions, and baboons are for the most part lacking in this vice which the animal trainer is forced to regard in the light of a virtue. Baboons in particular are ugly, vicious, unaffectionate, and lacking curiously in all those familiar traits and goodlinesses of manner which civilization through years of toil has imposed upon us. A typical baboon story revealing the "treacheries" of the beast is told by Ellen Velvin in the June *McClure's*. She recounts:

I knew a large baboon whose education was undertaken by a man who had made a great success in training other wild animals. The animal, frightened and half dazed by a long sea- and land-journey, arrived at the show in a most miserable condition. He sat in one corner of his cage, looking out from under his cavernous eyebrows in sullen, resentful silence. The trainer began by coaxing and offering the baboon everything in the way of food that he could think of. He could not get him to take even milk. Finally, he put the milk into a bottle, took another bottle himself, and standing in front of the cage, tipped it up and drank the milk, the baboon watching him in the same sullen silence. He then left the animal for a while, and on his return found the second bottle empty, and the baboon sitting in his usual corner, but looking quite content.

From that time, the animal seemed as much drawn to the trainer as the trainer was to him, and took his bottle of milk daily. In time he took other food, and soon became quite tame, even following the trainer about the show during the hours when the public was not admitted. The trainer's wife had a young baby, and the baboon was greatly interested in it. He would look at it, examine it carefully, and always seemed anxious to take hold of it; but this the mother would never allow, and, in fact, she was always uneasy when the animal was about.

One day, when the trainer brought him into their room, the young mother had just



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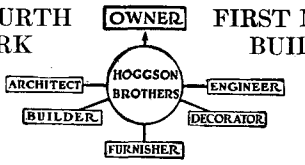

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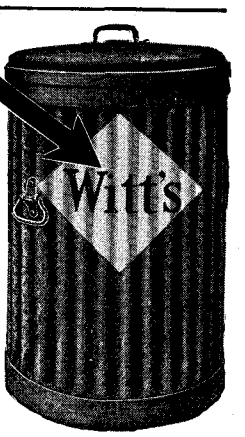

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prepared the baby's bottle, and laid it down while she picked the child up. The baboon had often watched her feed the baby before, and always seemed intensely interested. On this particular occasion, his master being occupied with something else, the baboon took up the baby's bottle, put the nipple in his mouth, and, by the time the mother came to take it, had drained every drop of the milk.

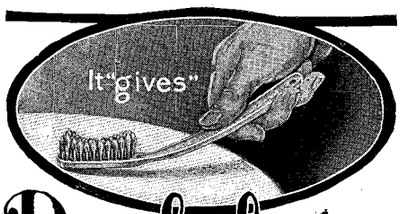
The mother was also a performer in the show, and found it pretty difficult to keep up her performances, see to a young baby, and also do all her own cooking and housekeeping. It was only natural that she should be annoyed when she realized that she had not only lost the milk, but that she would have to light the stove again and warm some more. In her vexation, she struck the baboon a smart blow on the side of the head. There was a scream of rage, and the next moment the baboon had torn the baby away from her.

The trainer, as it happened, had been preparing a bottle of strong ammonia to have in readiness in case of any accident during his afternoon performance, and he had not yet corked it when the baboon seized his baby. Being a particularly quick-witted man, he promptly put the bottle under the baboon's nose. The fumes nearly suffocated the animal for a moment; he dropt the baby, and, stuffing his hands into his smarting and half-blinded eyes, with another wild scream he flew out of the room and through the building.

Every animal about the place seemed to know instinctively that something had happened. The lions roared, the elephants trumpeted, the hyenas and wolves howled as they alone know how to howl, and from every where came men ready to help in an emergency. The trainer soon made known what had happened, but they could not find the baboon anywhere. Every hole and corner in the show that they could think of was searched, and the buildings and grounds outside; but no sign of him was to be found.

As the time for the afternoon performance drew near, all the show people were worried and anxious. Special extra men were procured, and stationed in different parts of the building, with orders to keep the most careful watch for the baboon during the performance. But the afternoon drew to a close, and nothing had been seen or heard of the animal. The proprietor felt that it was safer, however, to give notice to the police that a baboon had been lost. It seemed wiser to say nothing to the public, but the precautions for their safety were continued throughout the day and evening. The evening performance was well on its way, when the greatest consternation prevailed among the trainers on hearing from one of the women performers that the baby that had been the cause of the trouble had disappeared. When this news was brought, the young mother was just going through her performance with her three bears, and could not, of course, be told. Her husband, nearly frantic with grief, waited until she had smilingly bowed her farewell to the audience, in response to the chord from the band, and until she had seen her three bears into their several cages behind the runway. Then, trembling from head to foot, but trying to conceal his anxiety, he accompanied her back to their room, wondering how he should break the news to her.

It surprized him somewhat that she did not go up to the baby's crib; but he was still more surprized when, on telling her that the baby was missing, she only laughed! She explained to him that, terrified at the thought



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with its curved and *flexible* handle, permits of its immediate adjustment to the contour of the gums—avoids friction—keeps the gums in a perfect, healthful condition. Enables you to use a stiffer brush than usual.

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These two exclusive features stamp it the ideal sanitary brush. "The brush with a purpose." Packed in an individual yellow box, which protects against handling. **Prices, 25c, 35c, 40c.** Every Pro-phy-lac-tic fully guaranteed. We replace if defective.

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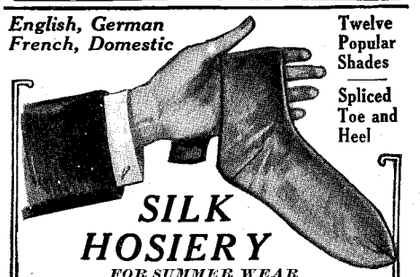

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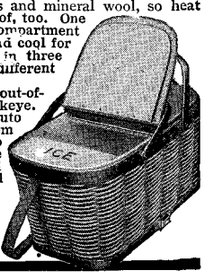

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of leaving the baby alone, even with locked doors, after her experience of the morning, she had asked a neighbor near by to take care of the child for the evening.

The relief of the trainer can be imagined. He and his wife decided to have some supper before they went for the baby, and, while she was cooking it, the trainer went downstairs to fetch two bottles of beer, which he kept in a little closet. When he opened the door, he was nearly knocked down by a heavy body that flew out. It was the baboon, who had been locked up all day. He must have rushed in there in the morning, when the door had been left open for a few moments, and the trainer had turned the key on him. The alarm was raised, and, after a chase and a struggle, the baboon was bound securely with ropes and put back into his cage, from which he was never again allowed to emerge. The man who had thrown himself on the animal and bound him had his thumb bitten through.

The two dozen bottles of beer in the closet had been smashed to atoms. Either the baboon thought they all contained the dreadful ammonia that had nearly suffocated him, or he broke them out of sheer fury. From that time on, the mere sight of a bottle always threw him into a paroxysm of rage.

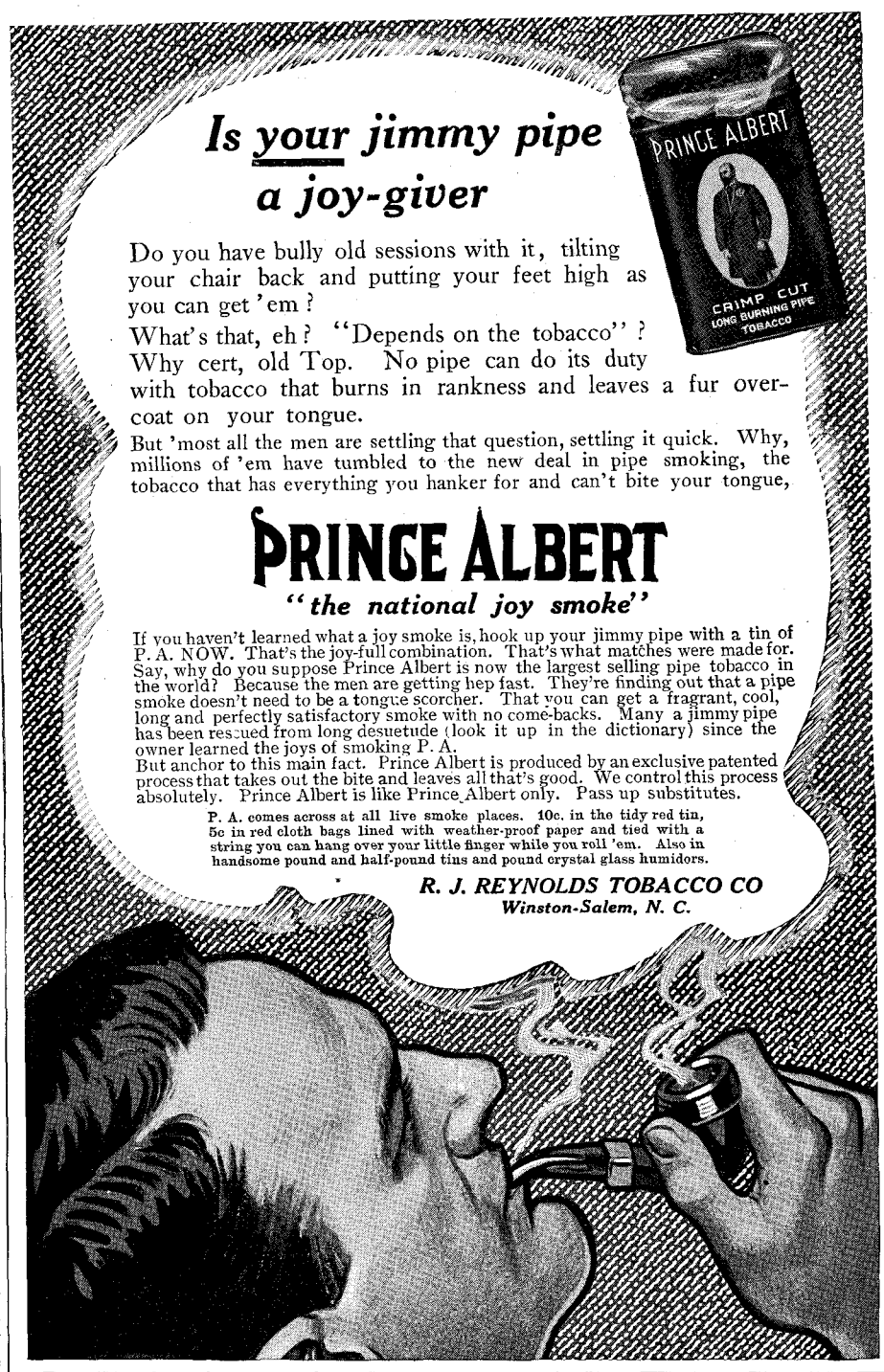
A WIDOW'S REVENGE

THE widows' luck has extended all the way from peaceful Missouri to bullet-rent Sonora. For in that Mexican State, says the Indianapolis *Star*, a young woman has just revenged herself upon the dastardly murderer of her former husband and two sons. Her name is Talamante, and her spouse and offspring were captured in a Federal raid by Colonel Chiapas, at the commencement of the war; captured and then shot.

Before the Talamantes were shot the wife and mother pleaded in vain with Colonel Chiapas to spare their lives. But her appeals were met with sneering replies from the arrogant and drunken officer. Later she heard the shots that announced the death of the three persons whom she loved best in the world. From that moment Colonel Chiapas was a marked man. The widow offered a reward of $20,000 in gold for the capture and giving into her hands of Colonel Chiapas, but the colonel was wary, and none could penetrate the guard that he kept about him.

Then the widow took the field in person, and soon was at the head of the largest revolutionary force in the Sonora district, her command being largely made up of employees and friends. She kept drawing her force nearer and nearer to that of Colonel Chiapas. But she feared that the man might escape her in open battle and determined to accomplish by cunning what she might fail to do in conflict. She knew that the Federals were soon to evacuate the town of Agua Prieta, the headquarters of Colonel Chiapas's force, and she sent her emissaries into the town to see to it that the officer was well plied with wine on the night of the evacuation. As the story goes, when the hour came for the troops' departure, Colonel Chiapas, in drunken stupor, was left behind.

Colonel Chiapas did not come to himself until about three o'clock in the morning.



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But 'most all the men are settling that question, settling it quick. Why, millions of 'em have tumbled to the new deal in pipe smoking, the tobacco that has everything you hanker for and can't bite your tongue,

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But anchor to this main fact. Prince Albert is produced by an exclusive patented process that takes out the bite and leaves all that's good. We control this process absolutely. Prince Albert is like Prince Albert only. Pass up substitutes.

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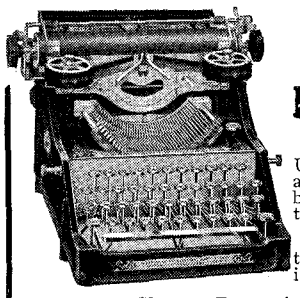

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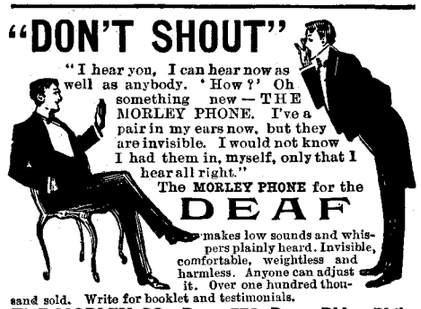

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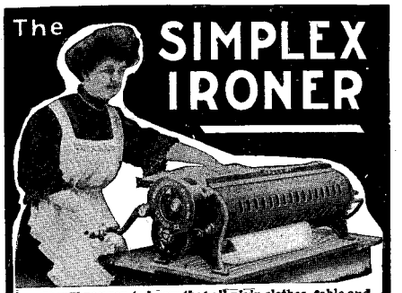

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Then he stormed and raved over his predicament. He commandeered the swiftest horse he could put his hands on and madly rode, in the early dawn, after his retreating force. But the colonel was too late. The widow with her men stationed in ambush along the road were on the lookout, and a few miles from the town the officer on his sweating horse galloped straight into the arms of the widow's men.

The curtain rings down at daybreak the next morning. Just as the red rim of the sun appears a woman's voice is heard to give a sharp command. There is a quick roll of fire from a dozen rifles and a tottering figure, standing on the edge of a newly made grave, crumples up, quivers, and falls on the edge of the trench. Then the body is tumbled into the grave by a tattered insurrecto. So passed Colonel Chiapas. The widow's revenge was complete.

A MOTHER LEOPARD'S STRATAGEM

THE average hunter, said a disbeliever once, starts off by shooting sparrows and ends up by pursuing partridge or quail. It was not so, however, in the case of Selman and one other, who, after killing a father-leopard, managed to capture its cub. All this was in far-off Lillooet, British Columbia, and placed them in an unpleasant fix; for mother-leopard, hearing the young one's cries, speedily took in the situation, and by prowling industriously about the hut, made a long night miserable for the two captors, whose peculiar story is related by Mr. H. M. Batten in *The Wide World Magazine*. We read:

In the morning we got up more determined than ever to put an end to the panther, whose pelt would fetch a good price. Taking the butter-firkin containing the cub, we placed it in the center of the avenue, about eighty yards from the hut, and hid ourselves among the undergrowth on respective sides of the clearing a short distance away. We hoped that on seeing the cub the temptation to snatch it up would prove too strong for the mother, and that, even tho she was aware of our presence, she would dart out into the open and expose herself to fire. That morning, however, the creature was to reveal herself in the light of an artificer of no mean ability.

We had crouched in our hiding-places perhaps two hours, with the fierce sun scorching the leaves overhead, when a low cry, the meaning of which we instantly understood, sounded from the direction of an open clearing away on our right. This clearing we called the paddock. Sheltered from the sun by the trees on either side, and watered by a clear stream that trickled through the woodlands, the grass grew there abundantly, and the place was the chief feeding-ground of our old milk cow, who wandered all day at will, returning in the evening. The sound we had heard was a quick, hoarse bellow, terminating in a stifled gasp. For some seconds we lay still and listened. The loud hum of innumerable insects filled the air, but from the paddock there came not another sound.

Selman and I leaped to our feet at the same moment. My companion snatched up the butter-firkin and ran with it into the hut, slamming the door as he came out. Then we set off in the direction of the paddock, a short

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sprint taking us to the bank of the stream. Here we moved more cautiously, carrying our rifles ready for use and keeping a lively look-out on the branches overhead.

On either side the ground was rank with ferns and flowers, while low bushes reared their heads here and there above the wild entanglement. Some minutes passed before we found the object of our search—our unlucky milk cow. The panther had evidently made the attack in a terrible rage, for she had literally dashed the life out of her victim with one well-aimed blow.

Thereupon Selman said things about panthers in general and panther mothers in particular which there is no room to record. His eloquence exhausted, it seemed to dawn upon him that we might do something more useful than talk about our misfortunes. So we began to cast around in the grass for the trail of the murderer, and presently we found it. So fresh were the marks that the trodden shoots were still slowly rearing their heads—springing up, blade by blade, to their original position.

We followed the trail for about ten minutes. It led us in a circular route toward the avenue where, a few minutes previously, we had been waiting with the cub for the mother to appear. As we neared this point it was evident that she had exercised a good deal of caution. In places there were signs showing that she had moved forward crouchingly, pausing constantly to watch and listen. Finally the trail led with a rush to the edge of the open, where again she had paused and watched. It is easy to picture the great brute lying there, glancing cautiously up and down the avenue before showing herself, her ears twitching, every muscle of her body quivering in suspense. Finally she crept out, doubled to the right, and set off at a gallop toward the shack.

The soft earth had taken the imprints well, and so intent were we on the business of tracking that we did not look up till the marks led us to the door of the hut. Then we stood still and stared.

For fully a minute neither of us spoke. During our absence the door had apparently been subjected to the same angry violence that had brought about the end of the milk cow. The lower hinges were cleanly torn from the jamb while the door leaned over at an angle of seventy degrees, only kept from falling completely to the ground by the latch and the top hinge.

Having overcome our sudden surprize, we pushed the ruined barrier aside and entered the hut. The first thing that greeted our gaze was the butter-firkin, lying upside-down on the floor, with the litter of rags that had recently formed the cub's bed strewn all round. Needless to say, the box was empty, nor did we ever set eyes on the puma cub or its mother again.

An Unknown Tongue.—A young man just returned from college was out cycling one day when suddenly he came to a steep gradient. While he was descending he lost control of his machine and was thrown.

Two men came and found him lying in that predicament. When asked how it happened, he replied, "Well, I came down that decline with the greatest velocity and lost my central gravity and was precipitated on the hard macadamized road."

"Away, lad, let him alone," replied one of the men. "He's a foreigner."—*Ideas.*

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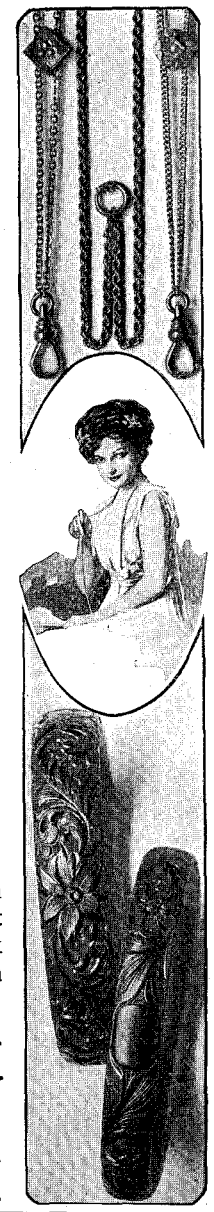

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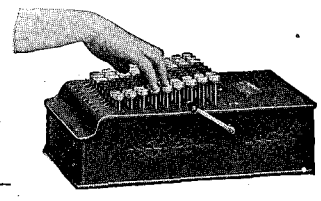

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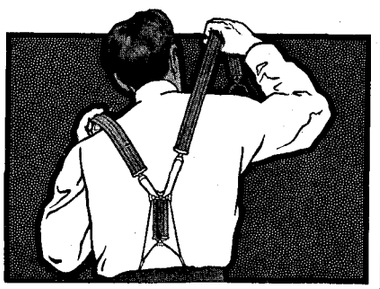

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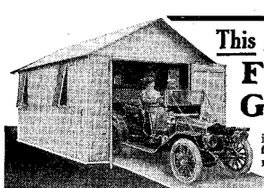

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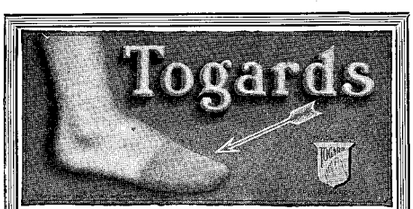

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Revised

'Tis better to have lived and loved
Than never to have lived at all.
—*Judge.*

A Hint.—THE BOUNDER—"I say, old man, I wish you'd make a point of being in this evening. I—ah, want to see you about marryin' one of your gals."

THE MAJOR—"With pleasure. Which do you want—the cook or the housemaid—what?—*London Opinion.*

He Got His.—"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forget whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—*London Opinion.*

Couldn't Stop.—A few months ago a Methodist preacher delivered a discourse on "Jonah" at La Center, Ky., in which he is reported to have said: "When Jonah left that fish he hit the ground a-runnin', and started full tilt for Nineveh. One of the sisters looked out of her window, and saw a cloud of dust down the road, and after looking intently, said to her husband: 'I believe in my soul, yonder comes Brother Jonah.' She went to the door and hollered, 'Good mornin'.'

"'Good mornin',' answered Jonah, without turning his head.

"'Where you goin' so fast, Brother Jonah?'

"'Goin' to Nineveh,' he replied.

"'Well, stop and take dinner with us.'

"'Ain't got time. Three days late now.'

"'Oh, come in and get your dinner, Brother Jonah. We've got fish for dinner.'

"'Don't talk to me about fish,' said Brother Jonah.

"'Well, come in have a drink of water.'

"'Don't talk to me about water'—and on he went a-clipping toward Nineveh."—*The United Presbyterian.*

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Partiality.—"The inspector twisted one of his long red mustaches and smiled a little grimly at the other."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

Why this favoritism?—*Punch.*

Trifles Acceptable.—BRIGGS—"I have made a will leaving my brain to the hospital, and just got an acknowledgment from the authorities."

LOFTY—"Were they pleased?"

BRIGGS—"They wrote that every little helps."—*American Family Journal.*

Practise.—POSITIVE WIFE—"John, why do you talk in your sleep? Have you any idea?"

NEGATIVE HUSBAND—"So as not to forget how, I suppose. It's the only chance I get!"—*Puck.*

A Drought.—A small Scottish boy was summoned to give evidence against his father, who was accused of making disturbances on the street. Said the magistrate to him:

"Come, my wee mon, speak the truth and let us know all ye ken about this affair."

"Weel, sir," said the lad, "d'ye ken Inverness Street?"

"I do, laddie," replied his worship.

"Weel, ye gang along it, and turn into the square, and cross the square——"

"Yes, yes," said the judge, encouragingly.

"An' when ye gang across the square ye turn to the right, and up into High Street, an' keep on up High Street till ye come to a pump."

"Quite right, my lad; proceed," said his worship. "I know the old pump well."

"Weel," said the boy, with the most infantile simplicity, "ye may gang an' pump it, for ye'll no pump me."—*Ideas.*

A Bad Egg.—"He always was a bad egg, but nobody seemed to notice it while he was rich."

"Yes, he was all right until he was broke."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Improving.—You think your daughter's music is improving?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "She used to practise four hours a day. Now she practises only three."—*Washington Star.*

Admired Him.—MR. HENPECK—"Are you the man who gave my wife a lot of impudence?"

MR. SCRAPER—"I reckon I am."

MR. HENPECK—"Shake! You're a hero."—*Pathfinder.*

His Part.—HE—"So young March and his father are carrying on the business?"

SHE—"Yes. The old man runs the business while young March does the carrying on."—*New York Globe.*

Reminiscent.—"What did your wife say when you got home the other night?"

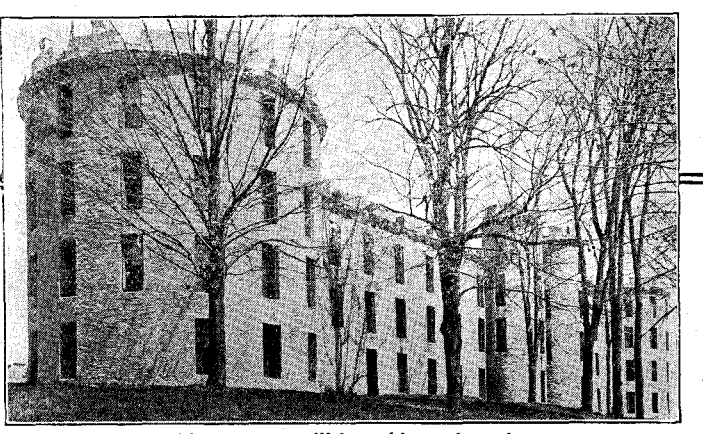
"Not a word. She just sat down at the piano and played 'Tell Me the Old, Old Story.'"—*New York Evening Mail.*

No Wonder.—"What's your husband so angry about?"

"He's been out of work six weeks."

"I should think that would suit him first-rate."

"That's it! He's just got a job."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*



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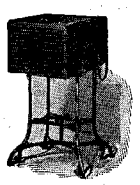

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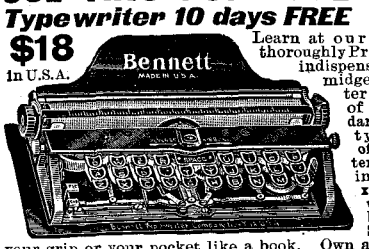

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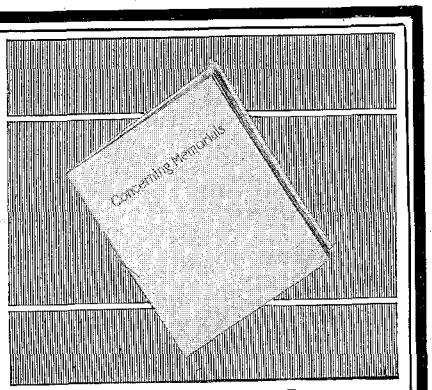

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Fatal.—Hsu Ping-Cheu, the popular Chinese Consul at San Francisco, discust at a recent dinner his country's customs.

"There is one custom," said a young girl, "that I can't understand—and that is the Chinese custom of committing suicide by eating gold-leaf. I can't understand how gold-leaf can kill."

"The partaker, no doubt," smiled the Consul, "succumbs from a consciousness of inward gilt."—*Los Angeles Times.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

June 5.—The Union Steamer *Harriet Lane* attacks the Confederate batteries on the James River opposite Newport News, without result.

June 6.—A small force of Confederates at Ellicott's Mills, Ky., is dispersed by General Prentiss.

June 8.—The Sanitary Commission is authorized by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

June 9.—A floating bridge is thrown across the Potomac near Georgetown.

June 10.—The Union forces attempt to surprize the Confederates at Big Bethel, but are repulsed.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 21.—A peace pact supposedly ending the Mexican revolt is signed in El Paso by Francisco I. Madero, Jr., the insurgent leader.

Premier Monis, of France, is seriously injured, and Mr. Berteaux, Minister of War, is killed by a falling aeroplane while watching starts in the Paris-Madrid race.

May 22.—The Paris-Madrid race is resumed and Aviator Vadrine establishes a new cross-country record by covering 279 miles in 3 hours, 43 minutes.

May 23.—The Canadian Premier at the Pilgrim dinner in London ridicules the talk of annexation, but praises Americans and welcomes the arbitration treaty.

May 24.—Dr. Owen, after much notoriety and many months of digging in the River Wye, gives up his attempted search for evidence that Shakespeare was Bacon.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 19.—President Taft makes it clear that he is opposed to any amendment to the reciprocity agreement.

May 21.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock announces that hereafter 100 additional postal savings depositories will be established each week.

President Taft addresses a meeting of negroes and congratulates them on the raising of $100,000 for a colored Young Men's Christian Association in the Capital.

May 22.—Senator La Follette speaks in denouncement of the seating of Senator Lorimer and renews fight for a second inquiry.

May 23.—The resolution granting statehood to Arizona and New Mexico is granted, with the provision that Arizona vote again on the recall of judges and that New Mexico vote on the proposal to make its constitution easier of amendment.

May 24.—President Taft refuses the applications for pardons of Charles W. Morse, of New York, and John R. Walsh, of Chicago.

GENERAL

May 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham institutes suit in the United States Court at New York against the so-called Lumber Trust, alleging conspiracy and "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

May 20.—Motions to quash the perjury indictments against George B. Cox, banker and Republican political leader of Cincinnati, are granted by Judge Dickson, of the Common Pleas Court, of Cincinnati, and the prosecutor moves to take the case to higher courts.

May 21.—James G. Tighe, for twenty years a city magistrate in New York, commits suicide following the failure of his reappointment.

May 22.—The Senate at Albany confirms the nomination of Daniel F. Cohalan of New York as Supreme Court Justice.

May 23.—James C. Cropsey resigns as New York Police Commissioner, and Mayor Gaynor appoints Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo in his stead.

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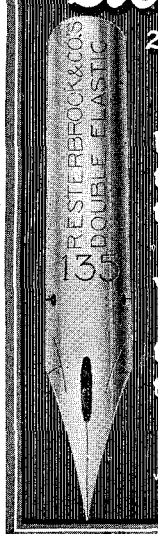

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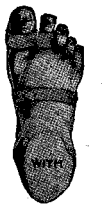

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"F. O. Y.," Lexington, Ky.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word 'appendicitis'; that is, of the last two syllables of this and other nouns of similar ending."

Two pronunciations of the suffix *-itis* are recognized by dictionary authorities, altho preference is given in present-day usage to the sound of *i* as in *isle* for the first letter of the suffix. The alternative pronunciation gives the sound of *i* as in *marine*.

"M. B.," Moundsville, W. Va.—"If the noun 'comparison' is used in a sentence, what preposition should follow? Would it be correct to say, 'After a comparison with yours and ours'?"

Either of the following constructions is correct: "A comparison *between* yours and ours," or "A comparison *of* yours *with* ours." In the phrase "After a comparison *with* yours and ours," more elements of comparison are implied than is suggested by the first two constructions.

"J. G.," Kelseyville, Cal.—"Is the use of the verb 'going' correct in such sentences as the following: 'I am going to come,' 'I am going to go'?"

Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language" explains this construction as follows: "The verb *go* has peculiar use in the progressive form, the present having the effect of a future tense; as, I *am going* to begin at once. . . . How completely the ordinary meaning of *go* is lost in such expressions appears from the fact that one may say, 'I am going to stay here,' or, 'I am going to stand still.'"

"B. J. A.," St. Paul, Minn.—"Kindly correct the construction of this statement pertaining to a patented fly-paper: 'This diagram will show the principle in which the rolls of the holder hold the paper in place, preventing its curling up or blowing over on table-linen, carpets, or furniture.'"

The faulty construction is caused by the omission of a verb and the use of the preposition *in* instead of *on*. A correct wording of the sentence would be, "This diagram will show the principle *on* which the rolls of the holder *work in keeping* the paper in place, preventing its curling up or blowing over on table-linen, carpets, or furniture."

"W. W. T.," Concord, N. H.—"Kindly explain the agreement between subject and verb in the following sentence, and give the proper form of the verb: 'Either he or I (*is* or *am*) mistaken.'"

The use of "either" in the subject of a sentence affects the form of the verb and requires the observance of special rules. The sentence submitted is governed by the rule that "when substantives, taken separately, are of different persons, the verb agrees with the one next it"; as, "Either you or he *is* mistaken." On this point Bullions' "English Grammar" states that "tho sentences are often formed according to this rule, they are generally harsh and inelegant, and it is generally better to put the verb with the first substantive, and repeat it with the second." The sentence would then read, "Either he *is* mistaken, or I *am*."

A Good Shot.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, once had a shikaree, or hunting-servant, whose duty it was to attend the visitors at the viceregal court on their shooting excursions. This young man was above all noted for his tact.

Returning one day from one of these expeditions, the shikaree encountered the viceroy, who, full of courteous solicitude for his guests' enjoyment, asked:

"Well, what sort of sport has Lord —— had?"

"Oh," replied the scrupulously polite Indian, "the young sahib shot divinely, but God was very merciful to the birds."—*Youth's Companion*.

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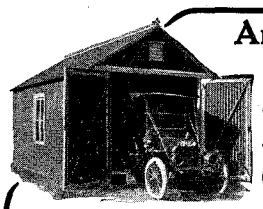

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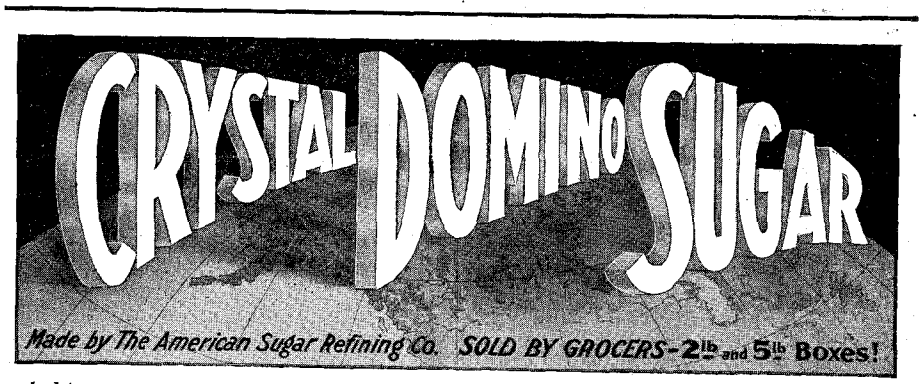

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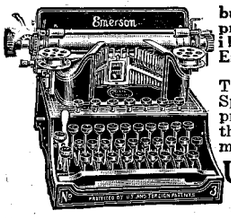

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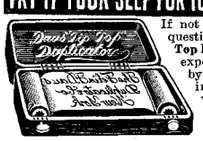

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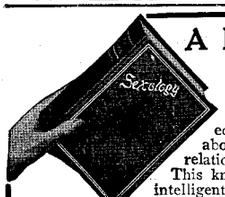

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VACTION TRIPS IN OUR OWN LAND

(Continued from page 1106.)

these boats are as large as Atlantic liners were twenty years ago—that is, they reach 5,000 tons. A further surprize awaits them in the amount of commerce that traverses these waters. Through the Sault Canal, which connects Lake Huron with Lake Superior, the traffic is several times greater than that which passes through the Suez Canal. More ships pass Detroit than enter Liverpool or London. Every year the volume of traffic increases. In five years it doubles. It is predicted that within a few years the locks of the Sault canal will have to be worked day and night to full capacity in order to provide for the ships which come demanding entrance.

The passenger steamboat lines, which traverse the lakes, include a well-known line from Toronto across Lake Ontario and thence down the St. Lawrence. But what interests the tourist more particularly, because not so familiar in public knowledge, are the lines which traverse the lakes farther west. Some of these start from Buffalo and go through to Duluth. Another starts from Owen Sound on Georgian Bay and goes through to Fort William on Lake Superior. Still another starts from Sarnia on Lake Huron and goes through to a Lake Superior port. Boats also run down Lake Michigan to Milwaukee and Chicago. From Mackinac is made the delightful tour of Georgian Bay and the islands, estimated at the number of 30,000, which dot its waters. Tourists may thus start from Buffalo, and, after traversing the western lakes, come back by way of Georgian Bay and Toronto.

East of Georgian Bay lie the beautiful Moskoka Lakes, which have been denominated the "Venice of the North," and again the "Killarney of Canada." Here, within an area of 6,000 miles, are over 800 water-courses—lakes, rivers, and smaller streams. In the lakes themselves are islands estimated to the number of 500. Farther north lies the Temiskaming country, sometimes known as "The Great Northland of Ontario" and "The Paradise of the Sportsman."

The St. Lawrence may be reached by water not only from Toronto on Lake Ontario, by the well-known steamers that ply between Toronto and Montreal, but during the summer, direct from New York by steamer, going by way of Long Island Sound, Halifax, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. From Quebec one makes the charming trip to the Saguenay and Lake St. John.

NEW ENGLAND RESORTS

Vacation camping-grounds along the New England shore and in the forests and mountains of the interior, promise to attract this year the many thousands who for long years have frequented them. The north shore of Long Island Sound becomes more and more populous each year, while resorts on Buzzard's Bay, Cape Cod, and the coast of Maine, a few weeks hence, will be thronged with vacationists. All these points are accessible by the most luxurious of modern travel conveniences, whether one chooses to make his journey by rail or steamboat. Elaborate pamphlets, descriptive of places and transportation comforts, are issued by the various lines, some of these being notable specimens of the engravers' and printers' arts.

Means of communication have become equally luxurious, should one choose to sojourn in the White Mountains, the Berkshires, or in the woods of Maine. The lake

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If you would like any information on rates, routes, etc., or any special suggestions, write to us and we shall be glad to help you. If we cannot tell you ourselves, we are in touch with those who do know.

Read the Articles on Travel and Recreation in This Issue

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country of Maine has grown greatly in popularity during recent years, such resorts as the Rangeleys and Moosehead, and the Arcostook wilderness having come more and more into favor. Hotel accommodations throughout all this territory, even in such parts as a few years ago were primitive, have become adequate to all reasonable expectations on the part of tourists. Guides are plentiful in regions where they are necessary. Many of the most remote parts are provided with permanent camping-places, usually in the form of well-equipped log-houses, with plenty of boats for touring on rivers and lakes.

THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MIDDLE STATES

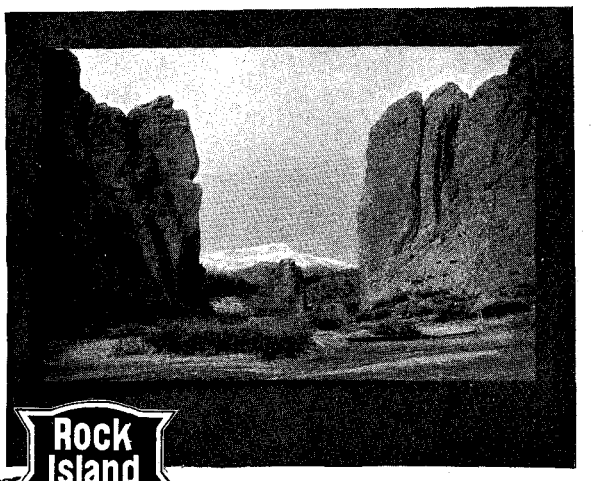
The Adirondacks are now accessible by rail at many points. One may go to Saratoga, and thence by rail directly into the woods to a point whence stage-lines take him farther into the interior; or he may go to Utica and thence northward through the western fringe of the Adirondacks, where are stations for all well-known resorts in that part of the great forest. He may also approach these mountains by way of Lake George and Lake Champlain, stage-lines running from one notable point of departure and a railway from another. Parts of the forest, which, in earlier years, were accessible only by small steamers or long stage drives, one goes to now by direct rail-route. This is notably the case with the Fulton chain and Racquette Lake. Indeed, the motor-car penetrates the Adirondacks nowadays almost with the same facility that it reaches the Catskills. The latter country is now so easily reached by rail that business men in New York join their families there at the close of a business day by means of comfortable trains. The vacation tide pours its volume with increasing vigor each year to the Pocono Mountains of eastern Pennsylvania. Here also the motor tourist finds his way, the roads in most cases being excellent.

NEW JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND SHORE RESORTS

The opening of the new Pennsylvania terminal in New York, making accessible by river tunnel not only points on the main and other western lines of the Pennsylvania, but all Long Island, has given to Long Island as a summer resort a great impetus. Each year have the comforts of travel as to road-bed and train service improved, and the time frequently has been shortened. The whole north and south shores have been developed within recent years, as has scarcely any other part of the vacation country contiguous to New York. It is a region of lasting charms to all who have once learned to know it. The improved railway facilities have brought to the island thousands each year who never knew it before.

The New Jersey coast resorts have always been of easy access from New York and Philadelphia. From New York this was true, whether one chose to journey by rail or boat. The splendid boat service to Sandy Hook was put into operation on May 21. New time-tables on the railways, by which the coast is reached from the north, west, and south, also made their appearance at the beginning of the vacation season. These resorts have become extremely popular to tourists in motor-cars and to summer residents who keep cars. The roads of New Jersey in those parts are famous with all who have ever known them. The trip, for example, from New York to Lakewood, by way of Staten

Travel | Travel



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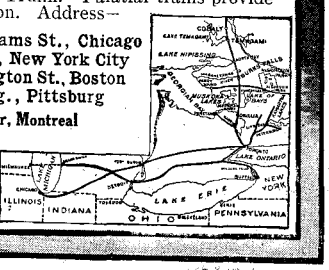

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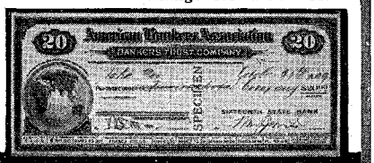

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The varied attractions of the Hudson have been thus summed up by Wallace Bruce:

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What stories of silent valleys told by murmuring streams from the Berkshire Hills and far away where Stark and Ethan Allen triumphed. What stories of Cooper, where the Mohawk entwines her fingers with those of the Susquehanna, with the poems of Longfellow, Bryant and Holmes, of Dwight, of Halleck, and of Drake; aye, and of Yankee Doodle, too, written at the Old Van Rensselaer House almost within a pebble-throw of the steamer as it approaches Albany. What a wonderful book of history, romance, and beauty, all to be read in one day's journey."

COLORADO'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORTS

For health-seeker, sportsman, mountain-climber, perhaps there is no region that has more to offer than Colorado. And there is so much to choose from here, there are so many excellent summer resorts scattered amid the 60,000 square miles of mountains, parks, and plateaus, or along the shores of the State's thousand lakes, that the tourist feels the bewilderment arising from a veritable embarrassment of riches. To get an idea, by comparison, of what his State has to offer, the Coloradan points to the fact that the mountain systems of this region occupy five times the area of the Alpine chains, and that here there are over a hundred peaks, each more than 13,500, and forty exceeding an altitude of 14,000 feet—while the mean elevation of the Alpine ranges is only 8,500 feet. Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau, the tourist is assured, is here outmatched many times. As for climate, Colorado leaves nothing to be desired. With an altitude ranging from 4,000 to 14,000 feet, one can go from the cold of perpetual snow to the semi-tropical warmth of the southern valleys, and in all sections of the State the air is pure and dry, and there is an abundance of sunshine. The Colorado summer is similar to that of Manitoba and the White Mountains, with a mean temperature in July of 85 degrees, August 81 degrees, September 72 degrees, decreasing from that to 45 degrees in December.

The summer tourist to Colorado usually makes his headquarters in Denver, the metropolis of the Rockies, a city affording all the luxuries and variety of accommodation that one expects to find in a population of 213,381 (census of 1910). Here one is at an altitude of 5,280 feet, and within easy reach of many summer villages and resorts where living can be had in comfortable summer hotels, at a variety of prices, or in bungalows, cottages, or tents, which can be rented by the week, month, or for the entire season. Complete camping outfits may be rented, including fishing supplies, guns, etc., from several reliable firms in Denver, or Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Trinidad, or at other points central for the vacationist. The expense of a camping trip in the mountains is found, on the average, to be extremely low. Thus, it is estimated that a party of four may camp out in the mountains for an outlay of from fifteen to twenty dollars per month each, exclusive of railroad fares and possible horse hire.

Among notable summer resorts there is Manitou, near Colorado Springs, at the base of Pike's Peak, the ascent of which is made by cog-wheel railway up a nine-mile course. At Manitou there are numerous soda and iron mineral springs. Not far from here is the famous Garden of the Gods, a wonderland of red sandstone, carved by nature in fantastic and gigantic shapes. Another well-known resort is Glenwood Springs, in western Colorado. Here there are fifty sulfo-saline thermal springs, and the visitor may enjoy an outdoor swim in a big warm water-pool, or try the vapor cave bath. A favorite four-day trip from Denver takes the tourist more than a thousand miles among the mountains, returning to his starting-point without twice traversing the same region.

THE YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

Altho far from equaling in extent the Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite National Park, thirty-six by forty-eight miles in extent, has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being without a peer in the beauty and sublimity of its natural scenery. The Yosemite Valley, in which are to be seen most of the noted scenic features of the park, is a sort of cul-de-sac, about seven miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. Here are some of the most remarkable waterfalls of the world, eleven in number, and nineteen mountain peaks and domes, rising from 1,200 to 6,000 feet above the floor of the Valley. Of the altitudes of the falls, that of Ribbon is given as 3,300 feet, the Sentinel, 3,270 feet, and the Upper, Middle, and Lower Yosemite Falls, a total of 2,600 feet. Bridal Veil Falls, on the south wall of the valley, is famous, perhaps more than any of these, for its peculiar grace and beauty. The stream composing it is thirty feet wide and falls first a distance of 600 feet, then runs over a pile of *débris* and plunges 300 feet more. From the chief points of view the Bridal Veil seems to take but one plunge, giving the effect of being 900 feet in height. The cliffs and domes that form the walls of Yosemite Valley are of solid granite, and for the most part are perpendicular and with scant vegetation.

Unlike some of our National parks, Yosemite can be visited all the year round. The weather is usually delightful, and the atmosphere "has a mellow, golden quality that at once rests and invigorates." The striking colors, varying with the different seasons of the year, make it a painter's paradise. It was once the happy hunting-ground of the Indians—its name is the Indian name for the grizzly bear—and there are numerous legends connecting it with the picturesque past of the race. To-day, the tourist finds here, to occupy him on his holiday, fishing, tramping, and riding. For the lover of mountain-climbing it is, of course, a region offering rare possibilities.

Of all the excursions from Yosemite Valley

(*Continued on page* 1128.)

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Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Winter Tours of the Hamburg-American Line 1911-1912 in addition to its regular service

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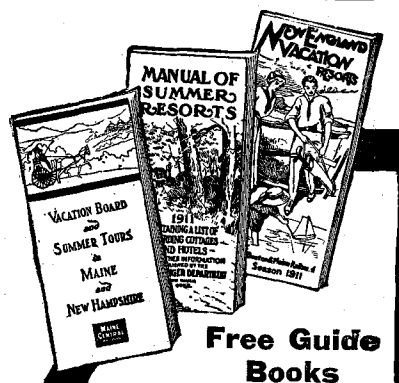

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(*Continued from page* 1126.)

the one to Mariposa Grove is perhaps the most popular. It is a daylight stage ride, "with forests all the way." Mariposa Grove contains the most famous group of California's Big Frees, or Sequoias, "the largest and oldest living things in the world." These trees grow to an altitude of 340 feet, and have a base circumference of over one hundred feet. Estimates of the age of these trees vary from the beginning of the Christian era to 4,000 years before that epoch. Daily service from Yosemite to Mariposa Grove is maintained during the summer season, and the nearby resort at Wawona cares for visitors.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

What are generally considered to be this country's most remarkable group of natural features and phenomena are found in the tract of land, 3,575 square miles, set apart by Congress in 1872 as the Yellowstone National Park, in northwestern Wyoming. It is easily accessible and for travelers within the park all kinds of transportation and hotel accommodations may be secured. There are six large first-class hotels, and smaller inns with varying rates.

The park as a whole lies between 6,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea level, while on this plateau there are 24 mountain peaks that rise over 10,000 feet and several over 11,000 feet. Most of these mountains have been glaciated, and their volcanic origin has given to them the remarkable colors and bold outlines for which the whole scenery of this region is famous. There are also numerous lakes, the largest being Yellowstone Lake, 7,741 feet above sea level, ten by twenty miles in average dimensions—the largest body of water at so great an elevation in the United States. There are many falls and rapids, twenty-five of the latter being counted as of special interest. The Cañon of the Yellowstone cuts more than 2,000 feet deep into the lavas and sediments through which the river forces its way, and shows many fantastic carvings and blendings of color on its walls. The Yellowstone enters this Cañon by the Upper and Lower Falls, 112 and 310 feet high, respectively, whence it flows, a stream not more than 200 feet wide, for a distance of twelve miles. Principal features of the park are the geysers, about seventy in all, which rank as the largest in the world.

Objects of peculiar interest to visitors are the wild animals that abound in the park—deer, elk, buffalo, and bear. These animals are under the protection of the government, and can not be hunted or molested. As a consequence of this regulation these wild denizens of the park have become quite tame, and frequently venture upon the roads and in the grounds adjoining the hotels. Trout abound throughout the lakes, and may be caught of from one to three pounds in weight. Four varieties are found in the Five Hole alone. Coaching is one of the principal amusements for the visitor to the park. A complete tour of the latter is made in five days, at an expense of $46.25. There are also four-day and two-day trips, at $36.25 and $16.25 respectively.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

On the eleventh of May, last year, Congress added to the nation's playgrounds Glacier National Park, a tract of land in northwestern Montana, lying east of the Flathead River, touching the Canadian line on the north, and containing approximately 1,400 square miles. The extreme length of the Park is from fifty to sixty miles. The territory is extremely mountainous and is particularly interesting to the sightseer, owing to the fact that there are in the neighborhood of sixty living glaciers within its boundaries. Of these, several are easily accessible and are considered by geologists, and others familiar with glacial formations, to be "the most interesting and instructive ice-sheets on the North American continent." The main range of the Rocky Mountains traverses the park from north to south, and the formations are said to be of the same character as in the Canadian Rockies.

To reach Glacier Park, the tourist leaves the railroad at Belton Station, three miles from the foot of Lake McDonald, where a stage meets all trains. Passengers entering the park from the east side of the continental divide make either Browning or Midvale their stopping-place. On Lake McDonald are several hotels offering good accommodations, averaging from $3 to $2 per day. These hotels are open from June to late in the fall. There are also numerous small log-cabin cottages that can be rented by the week, either furnished or unfurnished, as desired.

There are numerous trips to be made in the park, varying in length and interest, and for the longer of these practically the only method of transportation is the saddle-horse and pack-train. One-day trips can be made to Avalanche Basin, Sperry Glacier, Glacier Camp, and to several small lakes where good fishing can be had. Such features as Granite Park, Chaney Glacier, and Iceberg Lake come in more extended trips, requiring two days to one or two weeks, which can be made to include the northern portion of the park.

TRIPS TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Travel to the Pacific Coast promises to be quite as large this year as in any former year, except, possibly, the year of the Seattle World's Fair. The accommodations now provided by the many transcontinental lines are of such superior excellence that travel across the Continent has become a real pleasure rather than something of a hardship. The great continental systems all issue beautifully illustrated and carefully written pamphlets and folders pertaining to Pacific Coast trips, and the large touring agencies already have in print elaborate outlines of special tours. Among the pamphlets especially worthy of note for the illustrations in colors are those devoted to the Yellowstone National Park, the Glacier National Park, the Grand Cañon, and Yosemite Park. Tourists often find, when once they have reached the Pacific Coast, that the trip from Portland to San Francisco, or between other coast cities, may be delightfully made by steamers. Several conventions will be held on the coast during the present summer, and these promise to attract many visitors. The following have been announced.:

"Electric Supply Jobbers' Association, Del Monte, Cal., April 25–27, 1911; International Bible Students' Association, San Francisco, May, 1911; American Library Association, Pasadena, Cal., May 18–24, 1911; Congregational Home Missionary Society, San Francisco, June, 1911; Portland Rose Festival, Portland, Ore., June 5–10, 1911; International Sunday-school Association, San Francisco, June 20–27, 1911; American Medical Association, Los Angeles, Cal., June 25–30,

(*Continued on page* 1131.)

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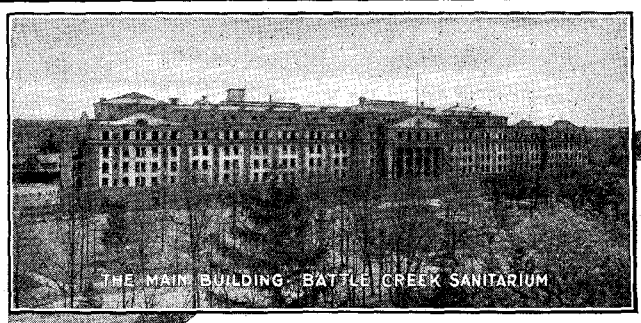

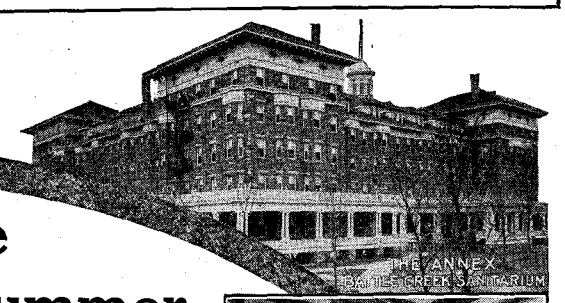

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Write to us. If we do not know ourselves, we can refer you to those who do know and whose endeavor it is to show by carefully worked out and proven figures the economy of the motor truck.

The Literary Digest

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(*Continued from page* 1128.)

1911; Disciples of Christ, Portland, Ore., July 4–11, 1911; National Education Association, San Francisco, July 8–14, 1911; Centennial Jubilee, First American Settlement West of the Rocky Mountains, Astoria, Ore., August 10 to September 9, 1911; International Typographical Union, San Francisco, August 14–19, 1911; Grand Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, San Francisco, August 21–28, 1911; American Humane Association, San Francisco, October 2, 1911; American Institute of Mining Engineers, San Francisco, October 3–10, 1911.

ALASKA AND THE SCENIC NORTHWEST

Most people who choose Alaska for a summer vacation do so with the idea that they will have to go through a good many rough experiences. As a matter of fact, however, one may see Alaska with a minimum of discomfort. One may enjoy on this trip much the same kind and degree of luxurious travel that has made a trip along the Norwegian coast so deservedly popular. The traveler to Alaska should disabuse him or herself of the idea that this land of transcendently gorgeous scenery is hard to reach, and offers primitive accommodations.

The visit usually begins at Seattle, or Tacoma, where are several steamship lines, with sailings every few days, that make the tour of southeastern Alaska, at an average rate of $100, passing up the Gulf of Alaska to Skaguay, thence a short distance by rail to White Horse, where the Yukon and its tributaries are followed to the gulf directly south of Nome. On this trip down Alaska's great river system, Dawson City, with a population of over 10,000, situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers 1,500 miles above the mouth of the latter, is the principal stopping-place. Here the traveler, usually much to his surprize, finds himself connected with the outside world by telegraph. Dawson City, lying almost within the shadow of the Arctic Circle, has a modern telephone service, electric lights, waterworks, daily newspapers that publish telegraphic dispatches of the leading events throughout the world, branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of British North America, to say nothing of schools, hospitals, churches, and good hotels.

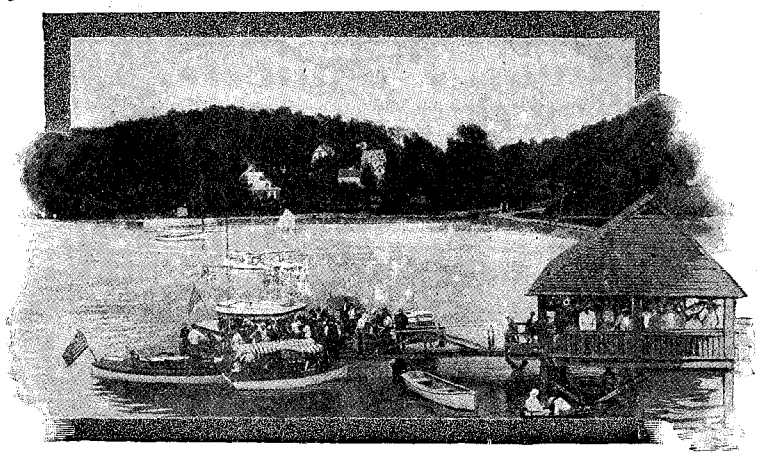
It is the testimony of numbers of travelers who have spent summer vacations in Alaska that the hotel accommodations in Dawson, Skaguay, White Horse, etc., are above the average to be found elsewhere in towns of equal size. This fact of course recommends Alaska to the tourist as a country where one can settle down for a stay of a month or so to advantage, and without discomfort. For those who plan a prolonged visit will be found numerous short and easy trips from the cities named into the interior, to points of rare scenic interest, such as, perhaps, can be found only in Alaska. For the sportsman there is an abundance of large and small game, and the streams, rivers, and lakes are full of fish. Caribou, moose, bear, mountain-sheep, and goats are the principal game.

TRANSPORTATION LITERATURE FOR TOURISTS

The general public, when visiting tourist agencies, gets glimpses of the number and variety of handsome folders and pamphlets issued by railway and steamship companies at this season of the year. These glimpses, however, give scarcely more than suggestions of the splendor and extent of this class of

Travel | Trave

The Lure of Woodland and the



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via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent scenery: Northumberland Strait, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and **far-famed Saguenay River.** S.S. "Trinidad" from New York July 8th and 22nd, Aug. 5th and 19th, and Sept. 2nd, 10 A.M. Returning from Quebec July 14 and 28th, Aug. 11th and 25th and Sept. 8th.

For illustrated pamphlets apply to **A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, New York, or any Ticket Agent.**

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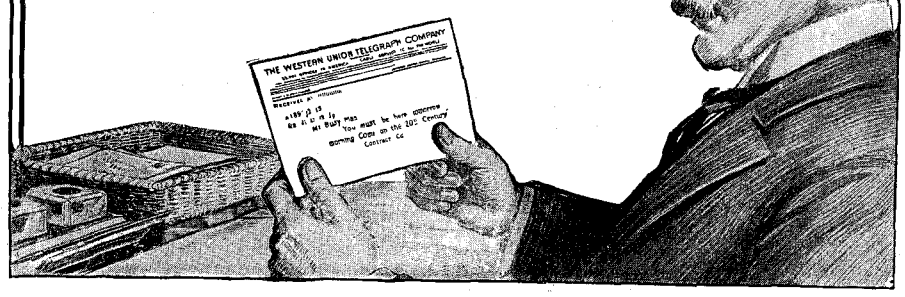

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Travel
SYLVANIA R.R.

nder Bulletin

Travel is the cream of the summer vacation.

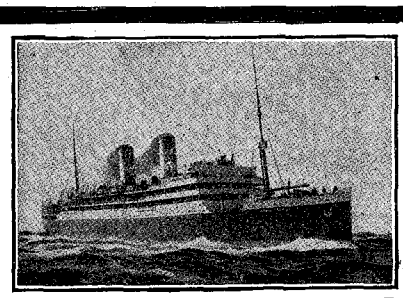
¶ Many are attracted to the seashore and mountain resorts; others embrace the opportunity to "see America"—its historic and scenic features.

¶ Summer excursion tickets to all leading seaside, lake and mountain resorts of the United States and Canada, bearing liberal return limits and good by variable and attractive routes, are on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Offices.

¶ Personally-Conducted Tours will be operated also to the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec; Grand Canyon, California, Yellowstone Park, and Colorado.

¶ For full information about Summer Excursion tickets, ask ticket agents.

¶ For information concerning summer tours address D. N. Bell, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.



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ROYAL LINE—

Shortens the Ocean Voyage to less than FOUR DAYS

The steamers Royal George and Royal Edward hold all speed records. The English port—Bristol—is only two hours' run from London. Apply nearest Steamship Agent, or to

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J. H. McKinnon, Gen. Agt., Cor. 4th and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

literature. To the office of this periodical has come, within the past two weeks, matter of this kind, which, exclusive of all mere timetables, lists of tours, etc., numbers considerably more than a hundred items. Many of these represent the highest form of the printer's and illustrator's art. Half-tone illustrations, numbering thousands, might be counted in these pamphlets. They are printed on highly calendered paper, colors are often used not only on the covers, but frequently in the text. Color work so good as may be seen in these publications is rarely found in any issues of books or magazines.

Especially notable among those issued by railroads in the far West and in Canada are: a pamphlet on the Yellowstone entitled, "Through Wonderland," "Pacific Coast Resorts," "The Land of Geysers," "On the Wings of the Wind," and "Minnesota Lakes," issued by the Northern Pacific Railway; "The Challenge of the Mountains," "Pacific Coast Tours Through the Canadian Rockies," "Home from California," "The Hotel System of the Canadian Pacific," and "Highways to the Orient," issued by the Canadian Pacific; "Hotels and Hydros, East and West," "Progress," "Above the Clouds in the Canadian Rockies," "Untrodden Paths in the Canadian Rockies," "Wild Animals in the Canadian Rockies," "Wild Flowers of the Canadian Rockies," and "Fishing and Hunting," issued by the Soo Line, this line reaching some 10,000 lakes in Minnesota; "The Algonquin National Park," "The Lake of Bays," "The Muskoka Lakes," and "The Mountains of New England," by the Grand Trunk; "Scenic Colorado," "Yellowstone Park," "Colorado and Utah Handbook," "Summer Tours to the Pacific Coast," "The Cody Road into Yellowstone Park," "The Mississippi River Scenic Line," and "The Big Horn Basin," by the Burlington; "The Bread Basket of the World," by the Canadian Northern; "The Georgetown Loop," and "Trouting in Colorado," by the Colorado and Southern; "California," "Colorado under the Turquoise Sky," "Through Scenic Colorado and Yellowstone Park to the Pacific Coast," "Little Journeys in California," and "The Hot Springs of Arkansas," all issued by the Rock Island; "The Land that Lures," "Outings in Oregon," "Fifth Annual Rose Festival in Portland," and "Crater Lake," by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Southern Pacific; "El Tovar on the Rim of the Grand Cañon," by the Atchison; "A Thousand Miles Through the Rockies," and "Panoramic Views," by the Denver and Rio Grande; "Moose Trails and Deer Tracks," by the Canadian Northern; "To the Scenic Northwest," "Where to Cast," "Nine Day Tours of Japan," "Fishing in the Sky Komish," "The Oriental Limited," "Trolley Trips in City and Suburbs" (Seattle), "Ducks and Deer," "Columbia River Outings," and "Scenic Hot Springs," by the Great Northern; "Colorado," and "The Columbia River," by the Union Pacific.

Among the Eastern and Middle Western pamphlets worthy of mention are a dozen or more dealing each with some select bit of territory in New England, including Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, Buzzard's Bay, Block Island, Nantucket, and Long Island Sound, issued by the New Haven Road; "Summer Homes in the Green Hills of Vermont," by the Vermont Central; "Anthracitations," by the Lackawanna; "Catskill Mountain Resorts," by the Ulster and Delaware, and for the territory in the Middle West and South, "The Dells of Wisconsin," by the St. Paul; "Subterranean Wonders" (the Mammoth Cave), and "Winter Time in Summerland," by the Louisville and Nashville; "Niagara Falls," "The Niagara Belt Line," "As Seen from the Train," and "Map of New York City," issued by the Lehigh Valley; "Under Sapphire Skies in San Antonio," by the Missouri Pacific; and "The Maine Woods," by the Bangor and Aroostook.

Steamboat lines also issue beautifully illustrated pamphlets, among the number the following: "Plant Line Outings" (the Maritime Provinces), by the Plant Line; "Niagara to the Sea," by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; "The Great Lakes and Muskoka Lakes and Georgian Bay," by the Canadian Pacific; "Rest and Sport among the Rideau Lakes," by the Rideau Lakes Navigation Company; "Lake Superior and Georgian Bay and Thirty Thousand Islands," by the Northern Navigation Company; "The Great Lakes Route" (Anchor Line), by the Erie and Western Transportation Company; "Alaska Totem Poles," "Alaska Indian Basketry," "Alaska Glaciers and Ice Fields," and "A Trip to Wonderland," by the Alaska Steamship Company; "Mackinac Island," by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company; "Muskoka," by the Muskoka Lakes Navigation Company; "Hudson River by Daylight," by the Hudson River Day Line; "Around the World," by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; "Alaska Cruises," by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company; "The Great Tourist Route, Halifax, N. S., and St. Johns, N. F.," by the Red Cross Line, and "A Charming Sea Trip on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence," issued by the agents Thomas Cook & Son.

In addition, mention should be made of summer books of the familiar and standard type, which are not only illustrated profusely, but contain details as to hotels and boarding-houses. Among these are elaborate pamphlets issued by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, Lackawanna, Long Island, Erie, Ontario and Western, and Central of New Jersey. Some of these run to three hundred or more pages in length.

HEALTH RESORTS

In many parts of the country are famous health resorts, to which invalids or semi-invalids wend their way in greater numbers during the vacation season than at other times. In the East, such places as Saranac in the Adirondacks, and Liberty, in Sullivan County, New York, have long been famous as resorts for consumptives; while Saratoga Springs and Sharon Springs attract thousands for the medicinal virtues of their waters. Maine has the famous Poland Springs, the waters of which in bottles have become widely known elsewhere in the country.

In Virginia are the Hot Springs and the White Sulphur Springs; in Arkansas also Hot Springs, which as long ago as 1832 had been declared to be "a national sanitarium for all time"; in Washington State the Scenic Hot Springs, which are distant only ninety miles from Seattle on the main line of the Great Northern; in Pennsylvania the Cambridge Springs, which have been called "The Carlsbad of America"; in Quebec, Canada, the Abenakis Spring, and in Colorado, the famous Glenwood Springs. Of resorts in the Middle West the sanitarium at Battle Creek is perhaps the most widely known.

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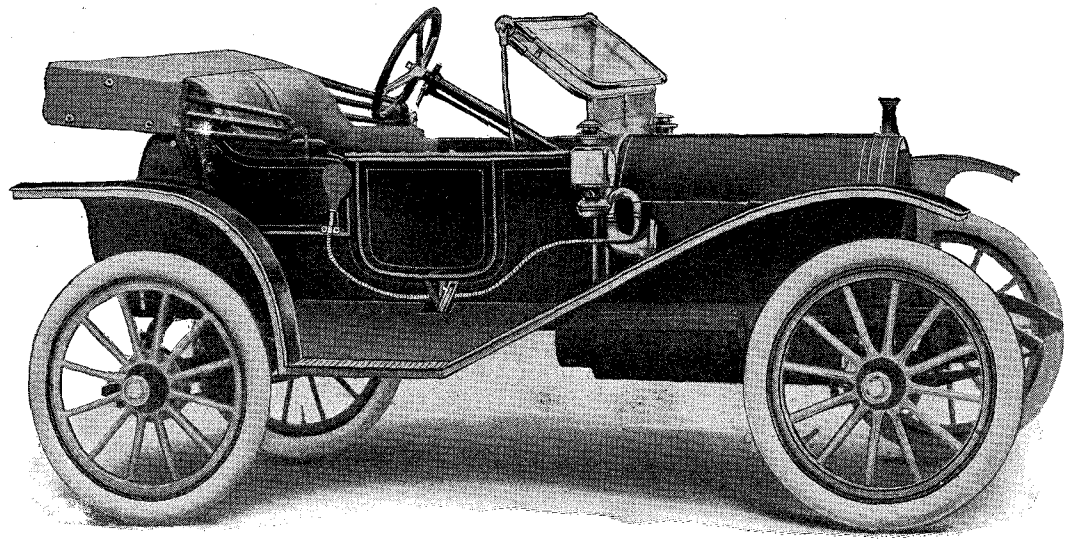
Hupmobile 1912 Announcement



Runabout, 20 H. P., 4 cylinders, sliding gears, Bosch magneto; fully equipped with top, windshield, doors, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, horn and tools—$750 F. O. B. Detroit.

The 1912 Fore-door

Runabout
Fully Equipped

Hupmobile
GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

$750
F. O. B. Detroit

All prices include complete equipment

We believe that in this new 1912 fore-door Hupmobile, fully equipped for $750, you get infinitely more than you have ever even been offered before.

We have always asked you in the past to compare the Hupmobile with the costliest cars of largest size; and we shall never recede from that position.

But in order that you may be quickly convinced, we are willing that you should set aside for a moment the question of quality.

We are willing that you should forget the twenty-eight important improvements incorporated in this new car, and printed on this page.

To get down to bedrock—pick out any car of lower price; and add to that price the money value of the 1912 equipment of the Hupmobile.

When you've made it plain to yourself that even in point of price this new car is the most extraordinary thing that has ever happened in motordom; get back to the only question that counts—the question of quality—and study this page to see what your Hupmobile dealer offers you.

Into each and every Hupmobile model for 1912 have been incorporated entirely new elements of value.

The legitimate savings of an immensely increased production—these are passed on to you in the form of a structural, mechanical, and incidental equipment, never before offered in a car at anything like this price.

Study the list of 1912 improvements. Consider what you get; and what you pay. Remember the flawless reputation of the Hupmobile—its immense popularity not only with men of moderate means, but men of wealth and experience in every community.

1912 Improvements

An auxiliary inverted top-leaf spring placed between the frame and rear spring, to prevent listing of body.

Old ball bearings back of driving pinion replaced with Timken bearings.

Four pinions instead of two on the differential.

Rear axle shaft tapered into and keyed onto the wheel—cannot work loose.

Ball bearings on either side of differential replaced by specially designed Hyatt roller bearings.

Axle shaft babbitted near brake, so that no grease can escape.

Ten-inch double internal expansion brakes instead of eight-inch.

Adjustable ball housing for universal joint.

All spring hangers fitted with oilers.

Timken roller bearings on front wheels.

Supporting seat for front spring. All springs made of Vanadium.

New pressed steel radiator, lined with brass, with 33⅓ per cent more efficiency in cooling.

Improved water outlet to engine.

Radius rods have square lock nuts on transmission ends, to make them more easily adjustable.

Double springs on the foot brake pedals.

Steel flywheel guard.

New square dash and hood ledges of natural walnut.

Nine-inch mud-guards, instead of six-inch; and mud shields completely enclosing space between wheels and fenders.

Running boards of pressed steel, supported by two drop-forged irons.

Magneto encased in a Rubbertex cover.

Hub caps of real brass; stronger and better.

Large timing gears of bronze instead of fibre.

Valve adjusters on all valves maintain timing longer under all conditions; make timing quickly adjustable and prevent engine power from decreasing.

All cast-iron used on the car sand-blasted to give smoother surface and keep grit out of gears and bearings.

Improved Breeze carburetor—will not leak, and is accurately and easily adjusted.

Cam-action oiler on the engine regulated with the throttle and gives a positive feed. You get more oil as you need it and as the engine develops power. This feature peculiar to high priced cars of foreign make.

Inside drive on the side-door models.

Fore-doors included as regular equipment with no extra charge; also top, windshield, and gas lamps and generator.

Hupp Motor Car Company **1243 Jefferson Avenue** **Detroit, Michigan**

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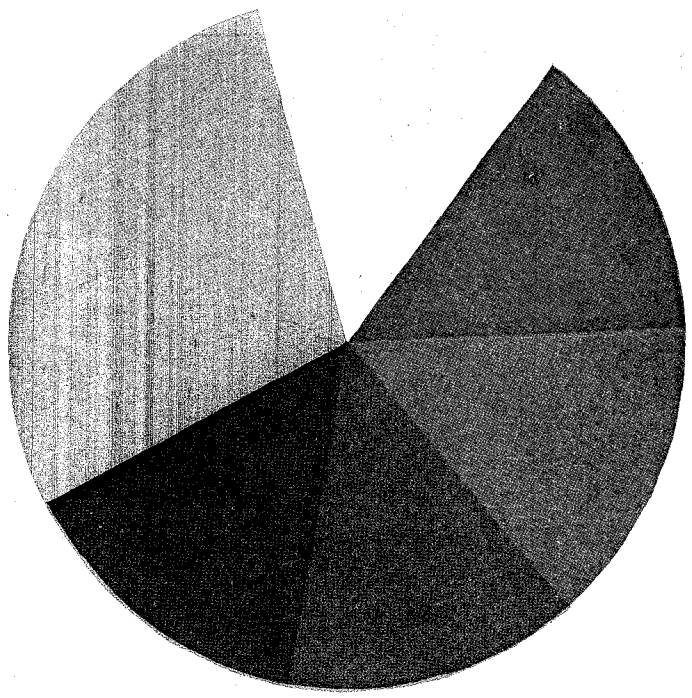
The Truth About Orthochromatism



WHAT ORTHOCHROMATIC QUALITY IS. In the earlier days of photography the plates used gave very untruthful renderings of *color values*. Yellow and red, for instance, photographed as black, while violet, indigo and blue photographed as white. The chart above shows the range of the spectrum from violet to red. The ordinary plate is highly sensitive to violet, a trifle less sensitive to indigo, and so on, until as we approach the other end of the spectrum, the yellow and orange rays affect the plate but little and the red rays hardly at all. An orthochromatic plate or film is one in which these errors have been so far corrected as to give truer color value, i.e., the emulsion is sensitive to a wide range of colors in an equal or nearly equal degree.

WHY IT HELPS. With a non-orthochromatic plate you might be making a picture, with say a bed of flowers in the foreground—some light yellow and others dark blue. The negative, owing to its deficiencies, would give a print in which the yellow flowers would appear darker than the blue ones, though to the eye the yellow flowers would appear lighter. In other words, it would not give, in the resulting pictures, the true color values. The fully orthochromatic plate or film corrects these mistakes and renders the color *values* (the depths of color) in their proper relation to each other. In the same way the orthochromatic film helps preserve cloud effects, differentiating between the clouds and the surrounding blue sky.

DEGREES OF ORTHOCHROMATISM. There is no difficulty, in factories such as ours, in making any desirable degree of orthochromatism. We make many brands of orthochromatic plates and make them not only in Rochester, but in Toronto, in Harrow, England, and in Melbourne, Australia. It would not, however, be practical to make them all orthochromatic or color sensitive in the same degree. For instance, we make one plate called the "Panchromatic" which is used mostly by engravers in preparing for three color process work. This plate is so sensitive to red that not even the usual ruby lamp can be used in the dark-room. It must be developed in absolute darkness. It is quite evident that such a plate would not be practical for ordinary purposes.

Kodak film was first made as an orthochromatic film in 1903. Up to that time we had literally sold hundreds of thousands of orange dark-room lamps in our developing outfits. Immediately it became necessary to substitute a deep red for orange because this orthochromatic film was so sensitive to yellow.

PRACTICAL ORTHOCHROMATISM. As the largest manufacturers of dry plates in the world, as the largest manufacturers of orthochromatic dry plates in the world, to say nothing of our being the largest film manufacturers in the world, we have, at our command, every advantage that experience and scientific research can give. We know to what degree and for what colors the film should be orthochromatised in order to give the best possible average results in the hands of the Kodaker.

For eight years, Kodak N. C. Film has been an orthochromatic film. What is more important, it is properly orthochromatic. Our unequaled experience with plates and films has enabled us to make and maintain in *Kodak N. C. Film the most perfectly balanced film in the rendering of color values.*

OTHER QUALITIES. Kodak N. C. Film adds to its superiority in rendering of true color values—the highest speed, freedom from halation, duplex paper (red on one side and black on the other) which absolutely does away with the offsetting of numbers on the film, latitude which in the greatest degree compensates for errors in over and under exposure, and above all, *dependability*. It is the dependability of Kodak film that makes it the film invariably chosen in every event of world-wide importance—the film chosen for making news pictures everywhere.

That Dependability which makes Kodak Film the film invariably chosen for Events of Importance, makes it preferable for every-day use.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y., *The Kodak City*

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